"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day; Tuesday cloudy; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,344. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

OSBORNE OUT, HITS AT CONVICT SYSTEM

Amateur Prisoner Quits Auburn Condemning Penal Routine as Cruel Slavery.

SPENT NIGHT IN DUNGEON

Whole Scheme Tends to Destroy Individuality, He Says—Amazed at Fortitude of Inmates.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Oct. 5.—Thomas Mott Osborne, who had been a voluntary inmate of Auburn prison during the past week under the alias of Thomas Brown, granted a pardon to himself this afternoon and came out several pounds lighter than when he went in. His feelings also were harrowed by his ordeal which came to a climax yesterday afternoon when he became insubordinate and was locked up in the prison dungeon cell. This last experience, he said, was the worst of all, and he described the punishment cells as the innermost circle of inferno.

Mr. Osborne said what he had undergone had revealed to him the light of a new altruism; that his experiment had been a success from every point of view, and that he intended to use it for the benefit of all convicts, the State, and society at large. He condemned the convict system as unintelligent, ineffective, and cruel—a form of slavery that robbed the prisoner of all initiative and individuality and sent him out with his senses so blunted that it was very hard for him to find a proper place in the world. What had surprised him most, he said, was the evidences of splendid courage, fine feeling, and neighborly interest displayed by so many of the convicts, and how they had understood and appreciated the purpose of his presence among them.

Now he is slowly recovering from the experience and pronounces it the most thrilling event in his life. Rumors of his insubordination were current yesterday, but it was not until to-day that it was confirmed officially.

Mr. Osborne had gone from his workbench to the sink in the basket shop and on his return the officer, Capt. Eugene Lamb, asked him why he went away without permission. The amateur replied:

"I nodded to you and I thought that you nodded affirmatively; I did not mean to go without permission."

"I did not see you at all, and I did not nod to you," replied the officer.

"Well, it makes no difference anyway, because I am going to quit work," answered the newcomer, with a bit of a threat in his tone.

"Do you refuse to go to work?" asked Capt. Lamb, and "Convict Brown" said "Yes, Sir."

Thereupon he was ordered to get his hat and coat and was led to the office of William Chatterson, the principal keeper. Chatterson told him if he did not go back to work he would have to go into the prison jail, and as he persisted in refusing to work, he was taken down into one of six cells.

Greeted by Dungeon Mates.

Five of these cells were occupied by convicts, but none of these knew Mr. Osborne, and in the darkness they shouted to him and asked him who he was and what he had done. He finally answered that he came from the "basket shop," at which there was a general chorus of inquiries as to whether that fellow "Tom Brown" was still working there.

By a series of questions the men finally learned that their fellow lodger was Thomas Mott Osborne, and they shouted words of encouragement to him and urged him to "stick it out old boy."

Mr. Osborne said to-day that the night was an awful ordeal, but that he was glad he had experienced it, because the things revealed to him were of such a character that he could not discuss them without the deepest feelings of sympathy for the men who were undergoing punishment.

At 6 o'clock this morning he was taken from the punishment cell and locked up in his own cell, No. 15 of the second tier in the old north wing. In the dungeon he had worn a special suit of clothes, so made that he could not tear it into a hangman's rope. He had to lie all night on the board floor without bedding of any sort and with only three gills of water and three slices of bread. After this ordeal his regular cell seemed a paradise, and he managed to get a short nap to make up for the loss of sleep in the dungeon. Then he was aroused by "Bucket call" at 7 o'clock this morning, and then breakfast.

At 9 o'clock he was marched with his company to the chapel, where a choir from an Auburn church was assisting in the regular services. After the services were about over Chaplain Arthur Copeland stepped forward on the platform and announced:

"We have with us a man named 'Thomas Brown.'"

Applauded in Chapel.

Instantly there was an avalanche of applause. It continued for several minutes, after which the chaplain continued: "His number is 33,333," and there was laughter and more applause. "Now I think we ought to hear from him today," and looking over the throng of convicts the chaplain beckoned in the direction of the company where Thomas Mott Osborne, pale and worn out, sat with the basket shop gang. The applause was insistent, and then there arose a figure that made those native Auburnians who happened to be in the chapel gasp.

"Thomas Brown," soon to be free as Thomas Osborne, stepped forward and made his way to the stage. With evident emotion he told the convicts that he really regretted leaving them, and he told of his experiences in brief and thanked the guards and inmates alike for their earnest consideration of his request that he be treated like any ordinary convict and receive the same work, shelter, punishment as the rest. He commended the fine spirit shown by the prisoners, and told them not to raise any false hopes of the millenium by reason of his experiment. But he assured them that, with their co-operation, he would do his best to work out a system that would tend to put them back on their feet when they came outside.

At the close of the services he visited several of his new friends in their cells, and received the assurance from many that they were eager to aid him in any

Continued on Page 2.

JAIL KEMP AS STOWAWAY.

Southampton Authorities Arrest Tramp Poet, Coming on Oceanic.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 5. — Harry Kemp, an American writer of verse, who once eloped with the wife of Upton Sinclair, will be arraigned before a magistrate to-morrow morning to answer the charge of stowing away on the steamship Oceanic. The Oceanic arrived here yesterday, and Kemp spent the night in jail.

Kemp shipped on the Oceanic as a stowaway just before she left New York. He was without money, but, as he remarked to-day, he had an irresistible desire to visit England.

He had tried in vain for an opportunity to work his way across on a cattle ship, and so walked aboard the Oceanic. He sent a note to the captain, confessing that he was without funds, and was put to work as an assistant steward, peeling potatoes.

Kemp tried to land at Plymouth, but the Captain ordered him under arrest, and will appear against him in court.

Harry Kemp, known as "the Kansas poet" and the "tramp poet," acquired some literary recognition as a writer of verse, while touring the country in "side door Pullmans" in company with hoboes and knights of the road. He sang the praises of this mode of existence in a series of graceful rhymes. Later he took up the cause of Socialism and became a member of the Arden colony in Delaware of which Upton Sinclair, the novelist, was one of the founders.

About two years ago he eloped with Mrs. Sinclair, but the pair soon separated. Kemp at the time of his elopement remarked that he was "a human butterfly, sipping the honey from every flower without thought of whose garden it grew in." Mrs. Sinclair denounced her husband as an "essential monogamist." Sinclair obtained a divorce.

FIREMAN KILLED BY ENGINE.

Putting on His Coat When He Got Caught in Wheel and Run Over.

Fireman John Bogert of Engine Company 234, stationed at 1,472 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was crushed under a wheel of his own apparatus while going to a small fire yesterday. He started to put on his coat as the apparatus swung around the corner from Utica Avenue into Herkimer Street, and the left arm which he had extended to slip into the sleeve caught in the rear wheel and he was drawn underneath it.

The apparatus was stopped, and Capt. McAuliffe, in command of the engine company, ran back to where Bogert lay. He appeared to be alive then, but Ambulance Surgeon Smith of St. John's Hospital, who had been summoned immediately, found him dead.

The fire was in the apartments of William Clarkson, at 681 Herkimer Street, and was put out before any of the firemen reached there.

Bogert lived at 164 Chauncey Street with his wife and two children. He was 38 years old, and had been with his engine company for six years.

FELL BETWEEN MOVING CARS

Elevated Platform Had to Be Cut Away to Free Victim of Haste.

Bond for Manhattan, a crowded five-car train of the Fifth Avenue elevated line was pulling out of the Sixteenth Street station in Brooklyn at 6 o'clock last evening, when Charles J. Schmeller ran across the platform and jumped for the already closed gate of the first car's rear platform. He did not make it, but slipped and fell between the two cars, and when the train was halted he was wedged tightly between the second car and the station platform.

The shriek of the motorman's whistle brought the reserves from the Fifth Avenue station, and calls for ambulance and fire truck were sent in. The men of Truck 109 came with their axes. First they slipped a rope under Schmeller's arm-pits and fastened it to the ironwork of the car-platform. Then they plied their axes on the wood of the station platform, chopping it away so that he might be lifted out.

For ten minutes of this he was conscious, and through that ten minutes he tried to smile and even to joke with the firemen. Then his senses left him and the work went on for twenty minutes more. By this time, the crowds in the station, on the stairs and in the street below were dense, and fully 2,000 persons watched the injured man as he was being carried to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

There it was found that he had five broken ribs and internal injuries, besides painful cuts and bruises all over his arms and shoulders. His condition is grave. He is 41 years old, and lives in Pine Street, Bridgeton, N. J.

Traffic on the Fifth Avenue line was tied up for three-quarters of an hour.

TO TANGO OR NOT TO TANGO?

Nutley Club Submits the Question to a Referendum Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., Oct. 5.—All Nutley is agitated by the fact that the Fortnightly Club, in planning for the informal dance at the clubhouse which is to open the social season on Oct. 16, has submitted the question of the tango to a referendum—shall it be under the ban or shall it not be under the ban?

The question was raised by some of the older members of the club filing a protest with President William F. Fairbrother. The President and the other officers dodged the responsibility by circularizing the 150 members and putting it up to them. Thus far fifty replies have come in, and the vote is just about a tie.

For the most part the older couples are against the new dances and the younger couples are for them, although it is privately admitted by the President that a few quite elderly married men are found enthusiastically indorsing the tango in all its varieties. The opposition is based not only on grounds of propriety, but on the argument that the tango dancers are a nuisance to those who prefer the older and stateller measures or who do not know how to dance any other way.

Meanwhile the news of a possible tie is abroad in the village, and the adherents of both sides are out working for votes as though this were one of the most important contests in municipal history.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Minnehaha, London, Sept. 27. SS Monconicito, Algiers, Sept. 12.

Sadie, Your Mother Wants You.

Seventeen-year-old Sadie Gross, a shirtwaist factory operative, gave her weekly wage to her mother on the evening of Sept. 30 and set out from their home at 4,064 Third Avenue, bound, so she said, for a party. She has not been back since and the police have been asked to search for her. The girl is gray-eyed, brown-haired, and slim.

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS lends delicious flavor to grape fruit and jellies.—Adv.

ADMITS HE KILLED FOURTEEN PERSONS

Chicago Prisoner Confesses to Murder of Mrs. Rexroat in Wheaton a Week Ago.

A SLAYER FOR REVENUE

Robbed Victim and Lived Well on Proceeds—Another Woman Found Slain in Chicago Suburb.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Henry Spencer, time-expired convict, was arrested in his room at No. 2,215 Michigan Avenue this afternoon and charged with the murder of Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, the dancing teacher at Wheaton, Ill., a week ago Friday. To Capt. Halpin of the Detective Bureau, the prisoner admitted that he killed Mrs. Rexroat and added without the slightest trace of emotion that he had murdered thirteen other persons in as many years. As the prisoner admitted being addicted to the opium habit, the police are inclined to be skeptical as to his statement concerning the additional murders, but a searching investigation will be made of each unexplained homicide of the last twelve months.

As to the Rexroat murder there appears to be no reason for doubting the truth of Spencer's confession that he is the guilty man, for in his room when he was arrested was found the suit case which Mrs. Rexroat carried to Wheaton on the night she was murdered. The suit case was bloodstained. The police also found in the room a revolver with which Spencer said he killed Mrs. Rexroat.

Tells of Later Killing.

"Another case the police called suicide was a woman I killed on the northwest side. I killed her with a hammer, tore up her clothes, and set fire to them. The last woman I killed was a few days ago, two blocks west of the County Hospital. I beat her to death with a hammer. She had two rings and $200. This murder was done with the hammer the police found wrapped up in a towel by the railroad tracks. They thought the hammer had something to do with the Rexroat murder."

Spencer said he killed three women, including Mrs. Rexroat, with the revolver the police found in his lodgings. He said he bought it a month ago after his other weapon refused to work. He professed to have held up many of the restaurants looted recently.

"Why, I spent $700 in two nights in Charley West's last week," he said. "It costs a lot of money to hold up your end in these cabarets. I average two jobs a week all the time I am out of jail."

Spencer accounted for his immunity from trial for murder by saying that he would have himself arrested for minor crimes and would take a short sentence. While he was in jail the murder cases would be forgotten. He told of one of his "failures."

An old man and his wife were found by firemen tied in their beds in their apartment for months ago, while two children, stunned, were lying in an adjoining room. The flat was on fire and the occupants were taken out with difficulty. The man, 68 years old, had been shot twice, all recovered. Spencer said he shot the old man when he was caught looting the flat, and set fire to the place to cover the crime.

The murder of the dancing teacher and nine other killings were committed when he put on was on parole from the State penitentiary for highway robbery. He was paroled to Major M. A. Messlein of the Volunteers of America. A short time after he was set at liberty he visited Capt. Halpin and asked him to get him a job. Halpin obtained employment for Spencer, but the man held the position only two weeks.

"Is your name really Spencer?" a reporter asked.

"Oh, no, not any more than any other name," said the prisoner. "I never knew my parents, and never knew any name except Harry."

The prisoner was identified positively as the Mr. Spencer with whom Mrs. Rexroat left Chicago on the night she was killed.

Spencer has been a criminal for years. At times he has been known as Burke and at others as Scallup. He is a mild-looking man, 32 years old, and has passed almost nineteen years in prison. He is smooth-shaven, of medium height, wears glasses, and dresses carefully. He had $260 in his pocket when caught. He said he had gained $7,000 from murders and robberies in the last year without counting diamonds, which he asserted he had given to women or sold to chance acquaintances.

The murderer has been a frequenter of the most popular cafés in Chicago, and has been known as "a wine buyer."

"I found some of my most profitable victims in the best places," he told the police.

Spencer's confession was so startling that it was commented it probably would not be received no credence had not the suit case and the revolver confirmed at least part of his statement.

All of his murders except two, he asserted, had been for the purpose of robbery. The two policemen, Pennell and Levine, shot to death twelve years ago, he said he killed to escape being arrested.

"I intended to kill Mrs. A. J. Scofield, the proprietor of the rooming house where I have been living," he said. "If I hadn't been arrested at just this time I would have killed her."

Had Victim's Diamond Ring.

A woman with whom Spencer is said to have boarded at one time, told the police that on the night of Sept. 26 he came to her house. His shoes were covered with dust and he showed a diamond ring resembling the one that had been worn by Mrs. Rexroat. He also took a revolver from his pocket and removed an empty shell, which he threw from the window.

"I met Mrs. Rexroat two months ago at a dance hall," Spencer said in his written confession, "right after she obtained a divorce from her first husband. I got acquainted without any trouble, no body introducing us. I took her home that night and we decided to be good friends.

"After that night, I saw her three or four nights a week for several weeks. She thought I was a farmer and would be easy picking, so I tried to keep that impression with her."

"Mrs. Rexroat was easy. She thought she was working me the same way she worked the farmer. She thought I was a farmer like her husband and could work me the same way. I let her think so. At first, I was going to take her to Michigan and kill her there, but finally I decided it would be less trouble to take her a little way out on the car line and get it over in a businesslike way. She thought we were going to be married. She came along just as I told her.

"When we got out at the station, it was nearly eight o'clock. We turned around and walked down the track until we got where it was dark. I took her by the right arm, pulled out my gun and shot her through the head. Then I laid her on the railroad track so she would be 'tore up.' I took what few dollars she had and her diamond ring. Then I opened her suit case and dumped her stuff out of it and

Continued on Page 2.

The Story of Baseball in Pictures.

An illustrated section of next Sunday's Times will contain the best photographs of all this week's world's series players and rare pictures tracing the great American game's history from its beginning.

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

BLAZING GASOLINE FLOWS IN HARLEM

Leaking Auto Tank Floods the Gutter, a Match Is Dropped, and a Taxicab Burns Up.

An automobile with a leaky gasoline tank paused for a while shortly before 10 o'clock last night outside a restaurant in 125th Street, near Eighth Avenue, and when it drove away it left a little stream of gasoline in the gutter to trickle unobserved toward the corner. A smoker coming out of the restaurant lighted his cigarette and tossed away the burning match. It fell into the gasoline and so started one of the most spectacular fires Harlem had seen for many a night. The neighborhood was in an uproar with a full force of firefighters going noisily about their business. It took the police of two precincts to keep the 5,000 excited spectators out of harm's way. The flames spread for more than a block, and it took twenty minutes to subdue them. Yet all that burned was a $500 taxicab.

This taxicab was bought by Fred Lezpano of 350 West 124d Street last Wednesday, and it was his plan to have it insured to-morrow. It was standing at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, waiting for a chance fare, and standing alongside was its chauffeur, James Greenfield. Before he noticed the stream of gasoline at all the gutter was aflame, and before he could so much as turn around the flame was under his taxicab and shooting up around it.

In no time a crowd that blackened the street corner was gathering with all the joy attending a bonfire, and the police who ran forward at the sound of Sergt. Foster's nightstick rapping on the pavement saw that their first task after turning in an alarm, was to push back that crowd, and, without ceremony, such notable spectators as Larry Doyle, Snodgrass, Murray, and others of the Giants, who had run down from the Hotel Braddock to see the fun, had to fall back.

To the fire alarm there responded one deputy chief two batallion chiefs, three engine companies, two hook and ladder companies, and one salvage corps. The crowd was delighted, and was kept in check only by the warning cries from the police that the gasoline tank, in the cab then enveloped in flames, was about to explode.

They were right, too. It did explode with a fresh burst of flame and a lot more gasoline to serve as fuel. The amused crowd cheered. A tire exploded. The crowd cheered. One after another, the other three tires exploded. The crowd cheered each time.

By this time, the firemen who had scornfully played fire-extinguishers upon the petty blaze, decided that this would not work. They turned on two hose lines. It did not discourage the bonfires, but it enraptured the sightseers for the water, carrying burning gasoline as it went, formed a flood stream that turned Eighth Avenue and ran along the gutter as far as 124th Street—a real river along this firemen did their vain best to down the flames with hand-extinguishers.

At the fresh source of the fire the fire fighters tried forking the cushions out of the car. This poked the flames to fresh energy. The spectators howled, and then there were storms of laughter as the hackmen in the vicinity, who had been enjoying it all immensely, became suddenly grave at the sight of the firemen confiscating their blankets and using them in a last effort to put out the fire.

Finally, when the fire had been put out or had burned out at the corner, all that was left of the taxicab was the bare collapsing framework, but still down Eighth Avenue the river of flame glowed brightly. It took ten minutes more before that extension of the fire subsidide for lack of fuel.

BABY IN FALL FROM AUTO.

An automobile owned by Mrs. Katherine Rose, a widow of Denver, Col., spending the Winter in New York at the Vanderbilt Hotel, in which R. P. Schwerin of San Francisco, Vice President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, his wife and eighteen-year-old daughter, Miss Anna Bella Schwerin, were riding with Mrs. Rose, was sideswiped in the West Drive of Central Park opposite Eighty-second Street last evening by another automobile driven by Charles Goldthwait of 332 West Forty-second Street. Mrs. Grace Mearns, landlady of the house at which Goldthwait lives, was thrown from his car to the grass bordering the drive with a two-year-old baby in her arms. She was hurt, though not seriously, and the baby was uninjured. Goldthwait's wife and Miss Elizabeth Norris, of the same address, were also thrown out, but not hurt. Though badly shaken up, none of the others was injured.

Mr. Schwerin lodged a charge of disorderly conduct involving reckless driving against Goldthwait, and Patrolman Rowlands, of the Arsenal Station, added a charge of operating an automobile without a license against him. He was later arraigned in the Men's Night Court and fined $5 on the first charge and $10 on the second by Magistrate Nolan. He pleaded guilty to having no license, saying that he was a mechanic and only trying out a car owned by the Rich Motor Company, of 155 East Thirty-fifth Street. He denied that he had driven recklessly.

ONE KILLED, 7 HURT IN AUTO.

ONEONTA, Oct. 5.—In a grade-crossing accident in Bainbridge to-day one person was killed and seven were injured, two of whom will die. A touring automobile, in which they were riding, was struck by the Boston express of the Delaware & Hudson Road. John Wiley, 6 years old, met death instantly. His parents were injured. Mrs. Wiley's right thigh was broken and she was hurt internally, and Mr. Wiley's right arm was fractured.

Marion Wiley, daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. George Goodenough and two children, Dorrance and Gordon, of Afton, were hurt. Mr. Goodenough's legs were broken and Mrs. Goodenough's skull was fractured.

The injured persons, with the exception of the Goodenough children, were brought here on a special train, and are in the Cox Memorial Hospital. All except Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Goodenough probably will recover.

JANSKY'S VICTIM DIES

Miss Anna Niebinger of 41 North Eleventh Street, Newark, who was run down by an automobile driven by Adolph Jansky of 158 North Fourteenth Street on the night of Sept. 26, died in the Newark City Hospital yesterday. The accident was witnessed by Police Lieut. Thomas F. Corbally, who narrowly escaped being run down himself.

Corbally preferred a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of drink against Jansky. An additional charge of manslaughter will now be entered against him.

Jansky is part owner of the Roseville garage.

COL. TATE A SUICIDE, HIT BY PARCEL POST

Former Capitalist and Cousin of Late Admiral Schley Had His Money in Express Stock.

Col. James E. Tate of Baltimore, formerly a capitalist, a member of a distinguished Maryland family and a cousin of the late Admiral W. S. Schley, hanged himself yesterday in his room at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. His body was discovered early last evening by the chambermaid, who let herself in with the passkey. According to word that comes from Baltimore, his friends believe that Col. Tate had been losing heavily in stock speculation, and that he had become particularly despondent over the effect of the parcel post on a large block of express stock which he had purchased some years ago.

The chambermaid let herself into the room about 7 o'clock in the evening after repeated knocks at the door througout the day had failed to bring any response. She saw Col. Tate crouched down beside the window, and when she went over to him, she saw that he was dead and that a cord, drawn tightly about his throat, extended taut to a hook on the wall beside the window frame.

This hook was not more than five feet from the floor. To have hanged himself, Col. Tate must have flung himself downward and remained in that position until he ceased to breathe. The cord used was a stout piece of twine.

Manager Ploger, who hurried upstairs at the maid's call, remembered having chatted with Col. Tate on Saturday evening. He recalled last evening that the Colonel had remained about the lobby of the hotel until 10 o'clock, and that the stories with which he had regaled the manager had never seemed so funny. Mr. Ploger could recall nothing in his guest's manner to suggest despondency of any kind.

Yet Coroner Winterbottom, when he saw the body, said that death must have occurred about 5 o'clock in the morning. The bed had not been slept in, and the Colonel had not undressed. His coat and vest lay across the undisturbed bed. In the corner of the room were his three suitcases, packed. His bill was paid. Mr. Ploger said that he had been at the New Grand for the greater part of the last four months.

There were no letters of any sort left in the room. Two letters in his pocket were signed by his sister "Jennie," but the detectives who examined them said that there was nothing of importance in them and nothing that threw any light upon the motive for the suicide.

Late last night Coroner Winterbottom ordered the body and the personal effects taken to the Winterbottom undertaking establishment.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Col. James E. Tate came of a distinguished family and was known to all prominent Marylanders. He was a native of Georgia, a nephew of Gov. Tate of that State, and a first cousin of the late Admiral Schley. He was formerly a capitalist and invested heavily in the stock market. Many years ago he put about $200,000 in stock of the American Express Company, which was then a gilt-edge investment. When he foresaw the advent of the parcel post he made efforts to unload his holdings, but without success. Then he went to Washington when the parcel post plan bill was before Congress, and made every effort to kill it.

Col. Tate, who had been a world trotter and a man of expensive tastes, then gave up his quarters at the Hotel Raleigh. He informed his old friends and would accept no aid. He left here in March to take up his residence in New York and told his friends that he intended to marry a young woman whom he met on one of his trips to South America.

Col. Tate was a descendant of the Baron Tate family of England and the Schley family of Germany. At the coronation of King George he was received at Court and entertained extensively by families of the nobility.

Close friends of the Colonel in Baltimore with whom he was formerly associated on the directorates of large corporations had predicted he would some day commit suicide.

He was very well known in business and financial circles of both New York and Baltimore. For seven years he made his home at the Hotel Raleigh in this city, where he was known as a heavy speculator in stocks. Just before he went to New York last Spring he exhibited to close friends certificates for 5,000 shares of stock in a New York corporation, the name of which his friends do not remember. His friends believe his suicide was due to depression over losses in the stock market.

About 9 o'clock to-night a telegram was received at the Hotel Raleigh addressed to "Mrs. Tate." The manager returned it unopened to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Colonel's friends about the hotel expressed the opinion that he had sent the telegram, but it was not known here that he had married.

BURGLAR 9 YEARS OLD.

Astonishes Court and Police When He Confesses Many Crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 5.—Recorder Hiram Crosby and the Edgewater police were astonished this afternoon when Willie Harrington, aged 9, of 1,489 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, confessed to being a burglar and sneak thief. To prove his confession he told of the houses he had visited and the articles he had stolen, and in a short time the police had recovered much of the stolen booty, including a $5 revolver which he sold for 50 cents.

Young Harrington admitted stealing a silver mesh bag and gold watch belonging to Miss Margaret Walsh, a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Gus Reiss, a gold watch and $15 in cash from the dye works of ex-Mayor Daniel Higgins, a box of handkerchiefs from the home of Lawyer William E. Ellis, razors and a revolver from Cavalier's barber shop, furniture and toys from George Smith of Valley Place, and many small articles from boarders in the Hillard boarding house.

Joseph Kehoe, the biggest policeman in Bergen County, arrested the smallest burglar ever found in the county.

Recorder Crosby said it was incredible that the New York boy had been working alone in these burglaries, and he purposes holding the boy for further investigation.

WILLIAM THAW ENDS AIR JOURNEY HERE

Passes Under East River Bridges on Last Lap of Flying Boat Trip from Newport.

WOULD ENTER TIMES RACE

But a Special Contest Is Planned with Him, Havens and McCurdy as Competitors.

The revival of interest in aviation in this country which followed the announcement of the meet next Monday at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, the chief feature of which will be THE NEW YORK TIMES air derby around Manhattan, received fresh impetus yesterday when William Thaw and Steve MacGordon finished their trip from Newport to Staten Island in a flying boat. They landed at Oakwood Beach at 3:17 o'clock in the afternoon, having added to their laurels by passing under the four bridges across the East River. This is the first time this feat has been accomplished in a flying machine.

One of the first things that Mr. Thaw did after landing, was to hunt up F. W. Barker of the Aeronautical Society and ask to have his flying boat entered in THE NEW YORK TIMES race. Mr. Barker communicated at once with J. R. Hall, manager of the meet to be held at Oakwood Heights Park next Monday to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the first successful flight of the late Wilbur Wright in a power driven aeroplane. Mr. Hall pointed out that the difficulty of entering flying boats in the derby was that they would have to start and finish in the water some distance from the aerodrome, where the other contestants would take to the air. But it was thought last night that a race for the flying boats might be arranged as another feature of the meet. Mr. Thaw would enter his craft, and it was thought that J. D. McCurdy would probably compete. It was Mr. McCurdy who demonstrated that aeroplanes could be launched from battleships by flying from the Pennsylvania at sea to Havana. Beckwith Havens, who is now at Albany with his flying boat, is another aviator who it is thought would enter such a contest. In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Havens wrote:

The Ten Eyck.
Albany, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with great pleasure that I learned of your proposed aviation meet. Aviation needs that sort of boosting in this country. I understand that this meet is for land machines, so, unfortunately, I cannot enter. I have up here the Curtiss boat, in which I won the Chicago-to-Detroit race, and that I flew over to Buffalo with. I intend flying down the Hudson next week, as I hope to witness your events, though I cannot enter. You have a good field with the best aviators in the country, so ought to make some good sport. Hoping you will start some flying boat racing soon, I am, very truly yours,

BECKWITH HAVENS.

As soon as Mr. Hall read this letter he telegraphed to Mr. Havens asking him if he could arrange to take part in a flying boat race with Mr. Thaw and Mr. McCurdy.

Flying Boat Race Likely.

"There is no reason why there should not be a flying boat race as a part of the meet," said Mr. Hall. "What makes it uncertain is that the time for arranging for it is short, and it is difficult to start such a race so that it could be seen by those at the aviation park. To-day I will meet Mr. Thaw, and by that time I expect to hear from Messrs. McCurdy and Havens. I do not see how flying boats can take part in The Times aerial derby."

The possibility of a hydroaeroplane race has added greatly to the interest of the coming meet, as this will be the first time these craft have competed in the vicinity of this city. Under the terms of the contest the contestants may have to go for some part of the way with their boats in the water.

Mr. Thaw was much elated over the success of his trip yesterday. The flying boat departed from New Haven at 8:36 o'clock in the morning. The craft ascended from the water without a hitch. The first part of the journey was to Hunters Point, where the aviators stopped for luncheon and a rest. The flight to Hunters Point was made in fifty-two minutes. Mr. Thaw and Mr. MacGordon set out from Hunters Point at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, and thirty-two minutes later they landed in the water within twenty feet of the shore at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island.

The boat was kept from 100 to 150 feet above the water. Nearing Fort Schuyler it was sent still higher and circled over the fort. In passing under the bridge the boat was about seventy feet above the surface of the water. The aviators circled the Statue of Liberty at a height of 150 feet.

Aviators Circle Incoming Liner.

As the aviators turned their craft toward Staten Island Mr. Thaw sighted the American liner New York inward bound passing through the Narrows. The boat was turned from her course and headed toward the approaching liner. In a graceful circle the craft passed around the New York at a height of about twenty-five feet above the water. On the New York were Mexican officers who have been studying aerial navigation in France. The appearance of the flying boat circling about the steamship seemed to greatly surprise and delight them.

"We left New Haven in a stiff breeze," said Mr. Thaw. "This was the only touch of bad weather we had, for as the day advanced the conditions for an aerial flight became ideal. The first it was rather tiresome in the wind working the controls and handling the machine. The wind was behind us and we made about seventy miles an hour. The flying boat answered her rudder well, and there was not the slightest trouble in passing under the four bridges. We swooped downward and then glided along with plenty of room both above and under us.

"Some little trouble was experienced in passing Hell Gate, because of contrary air currents. Altogether it was a most delightful trip, when once we got started. At no time after departing from New Haven was it necessary to navigate in the water except at starting and landing."

After Mr. Thaw and Mr. MacGordon had landed Mr. Thaw took Mr. Barker of the Aeronautical Society for a ride. They circled about Staten Island for twenty minutes and landed without accident. The two aviators departed from Newport Sunday a week ago. They arrived in New Haven the same day. For three days they tried to get away from that city. Heavy winds made the start impossible until yesterday morning. Their boat is a Curtiss hydroaeroplane with a 100-horse-power motor. It weighs 1,400 pounds when empty. The hull of the boat is of mahogany and weighs 350 pounds. It is fitted with a four and a half foot cockpit.

Baron von Merck to View Race.

So great is the interest taken in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Aerial Derby that Col. Baron Ernest von Merck, aid to

Continued on Page 2.

PEGOUD COMING TO AMERICA

Daring Aviator Said to Have Signed a Contract to Fly Here.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—While the newsboys yesterday were shouting the news of his supposed disappearance, Pegoud, the "loop-the-loop" aviator, was at the offices of a sporting newspaper signing a contract to fly in America.

VIEWS WESTPHAL'S COMET.

Dr. Brooks of Hobart College Finds the Visitor Growing Brighter.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Westphals comet is under observation by Dr. William R. Brooks, Professor of Astronomy of Hobart College, with the large telescope at Smith Observatory. To-night the comet was in the upper part of the head of Aquarius and was moving slowly northwest. It is visible through small instruments, and is growing brighter, according to Dr. Brooks.

The comet was last seen in 1852, giving it a periodic revolution around the sun of sixty-one years.

WILSON VISITS INJURED BOY.

Promises New Bicycle to Lad Who Ran Into His Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—President Wilson called at Providence Hospital today to see Robert Crawford, the telegraph messenger, who was bruised yesterday when his bicycle came in collision with the President's motor car. The President found the boy in good spirits and anxious to leave the hospital at once, but he assented to the President's request that he remain there until to-morrow at least.

Young Crawford was greatly cheered when the President told him that he was to have a new bicycle with the President's compliments.

"I didn't know it was the President's car that I ran into," said the boy, shyly, to his distinguished visitor.

"I rather thought it was the President's car that ran into you," answered Mr. Wilson, smilingly.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, is attending the boy by the President's direction.

POPCORN FOR BREAKFAST.

Uncle Sam Extols the Circus Commodity as a Good Cereal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—According to an official bulletin of the Agricultural Department, entitled "Popcorn for the Home," this favorite tid-bit of circus crowds and hearthstone gatherings has considerable value as a food, and, when properly prepared, is "superior to many of the breakfast foods now on the market."

The department experts suggest popcorn as a profitable crop on farms. Enough popcorn to make $30 worth of 5-cent packages can be grown on a plot of ground 40 by 20 feet, they say.

The bulletin contains several recipes for popcorn confections.

Information on choosing varieties of popcorn for planting, on the care of the growing crop, on harvesting and storing popcorn, on hand poppers and methods of popping corn is contained in the bulletin. There are many photographs, too, including those of ears, kernels, and poppers. The bulletin can be had on application to the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture.

HANDS OFF WOMEN'S HATS!

Aigrettes Can't Be Seized from the Head, Says Senator Simmons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Reports that United States Custims Inspectors roughly seized aigrettes from the hats of women passengers on incoming European steamships at New York yesterday have reached the Treasury Department only through newspaper accounts, but department officials said to-day that a report would probably be made as to whether there was any unnecessary roughness or discourtesy in compelling women to surrender their bird plumage hat trimmings.

The new tariff law, which went into effect yesterday, forbides the importation of aigrettes made from the plumes of the heron, osprey, and other wild fowl, but permits the importation of aigrettes of ostrich plumes and domesticated birds.

Senator F. M. Simmons, who had charge of the Tariff bill in the upper house, said to-day that the forcible removal of forbidden aigrettes from the hats worn by women passengers on incoming steamships had not been intended by the framers of the Tariff act.

"I think such a course is beyond all reason," said Senator Simmons, "and the framers of the bill never intended that such action should be taken. I feel that the provision barring foreign feathers was aimed at the importation of them as merchandise, but that it does not cover individual cases of women wearing aigrette-plumed hats when they land from abroad."

SUNDAY FLOOD IN RIVERSIDE

Thousands Out When Water Main Bursts—Apartment Houses Cut Off

The bursting of a six-inch water main at Riverside Drive and Eighty-seventh Street last evening shut off the water supply for three large apartment houses and several private residences along Riverside Drive. The water ran under the retaining wall of Riverside Park and submerged the New York Central tracks for a block to a depth of six or seven inches. No trains were run until the water subsided. Members of the Columbia Yacht Club, at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street, feared the boathouse would be submerged, and urgent messages were sent to the Water Department.

The Water Department men did not appear for three hours after the break. Then they shut off the water, but it was several hours later before the main was fixed and the houses got back their supply.

The break was directly in front of the home of Gottfried Piel, the brewer, at 150 Riverside Drive. It was first noticed when a large block of the asphalt fell in. That part of the Drive is of recent construction, and the water carried away huge slices of the roadbed.

It is believed the break occurred several days ago, as a tree in front of the residence of Maurice C. Benjamin at 142 Riverside Drive sagged dangerously over and had to be removed on Saturday.

The reserves of the West 100th Street Station were called out to keep a Sunday crowd of thousands in order. They took numerous park benches and covered the Drive with them. As darkness fell well-dressed men and women from the houses near by came in throngs and took their seats on the benches across the traffic-tied Drive and watched the work of the Water Department men.

The apartment houses affected were the Clarendon and the Dorchester.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups made by the Public Service Cup Co. Make.—Adv.

SULZER DEFENSE PLANS COMPLETE

Formulated at Late Night Conference by Impeached Governor and His Counsel.

SARECKY FIRST WITNESS

Will Explain That Unreported Balance of Fund He Handled Was Spent on Campaign.

A $21,000 'OUTSIDE MATTER'

Sulzer Himself May Explain That —Sarecky Denies 'I Won't Report This' Pinkney Interview.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—At a conference in the Executive Mansion to-night held by William Sulzer and his counsel, lasting till late, the main facts on which to build the defense of the impeached Governor before the High Court of Impeachment were assembled, and it was definitely decided to introduce testimony instead of resting upon the assert

was not in the nature of campaign contributions at all, not even "personal gifts." This $21,000, said Mr. Sarecky, would be shown to have come to Mr. Sulzer in connection with an outside matter utterly separate and distinct from his campaign. Mr. Sarecky would not explain further the nature of these collections, but he said Mr. Sulzer would do so in good time.

Mr. Sarecky said that Mr. Sulzer, whatever may have been his faults or irregularities before he became Governor, had more than atoned for all of them by his conduct in that office. Mr. Sulzer was immensely impressed, said Mr. Sarecky, by the solemnity of his oath of office and of his surroundings in the Governor's office and home and had indeed walked "the street called Straight" ever since. Had he diverged from that street into Wall Street, Crooked Avenue or Dark Place, he might, according to Mr. Sarecky, have made at least $500,000.

Mr. Sarecky contradicted the testimony of Cornelius S. Pinkney, a New York lawyer, who testified at the Impeachment trial that he had given Mr. Sulzer a check for $100, payable to William Sulzer, and that the candidate had asked him to make the check out to Sarecky instead, adding, according to the witness: "Don't say anything about this. I'm not going to report it."

According to Mr. Pinkney, this took place in Mr. Sulzer's office in New York, and there was no one present except himself and Mr. Sulzer.

Sarecky Present, He Says.

"That is absolutely untrue," said Mr. Sarecky to-day. "Pinkney came first in the morning, and I told him Mr. Sulzer was not in. He returned in the afternoon, and I took him in to see Mr. Sulzer. Pinkney extended his congratulations and said he wanted to help the campaign fund. I was in the office all the time, and it was I who handed to Mr. Pinkney the pen with which he wrote out his check on Mr. Sulzer's desk.

"Mr. Sulzer looked at the check and requested: 'Please make it out to the order of Sarecky,' he handles all those things for me.' Thereupon Pinkney tore up the check he had drawn to the order of Mr. Sulzer and made out another payable to my order. He again expressed his congratulations, and went away. Does it not stand to reason that Mr. Sulzer would have been a fool to tell a man who was practically a stranger to him that he intended to suppress a campaign contribution?"

SAYS SULZER WILL WIN.

Rev. Mr. Richmond Predicts Acquittal and Denounces Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, who last week, attended the Sulzer impeachment trial in Albany, gave his impressions in an address he delivered in St. John's Church to-day, his topic being "In Hell But Still Alive and Well."

After having had an interview with Mr. Sulzer, Mr. Richmond predicted that the impeached Governor would be acquitted. Should Sulzer be found guilty, he predicted that:

The judicial recall will become a law in New York State and several Judges will be sent to earn an honest living.

There will be a referendum on the Sulzer matter.

Gov. Sulzer will be returned to power by the people during the next six years.

Tammany will be brought to extermination.

Mr. Richmond said Hell was not a place, but a condition of the mind, and he assigned the Tammany class of politicians to this living inferno. He denounced "the whole set of Frawleyites, Murphyites, Wagnerites and Foleyites" in unmeasured terms.

"I found on all sides at Albany," he said, "a dense ignorance when it came to judging the various problems of the impeachment case from the standpoint of a new outlook on society. The great mass of our voters are sick of boss rule and gang robbery. Charles F. Murphy is regarded on all sides in New York State as a public plunderer. Men are catching hold of this message as a result of recent developments at Albany.

"The farmers of Northern New York were never so opposed to Tammany as to-day. It would not be safe for Murphy to make a trip through the State at this time, owing to the sentiment of moral indignation now stirring among the plain people. Gov. Sulzer stands out from all the mass of evidence so far produced against him as a friend of the plain people, ready to fight the battles of the plain people against the Murphy plunderers.

"Mr. Sulzer is comparatively a poor man. I happen to know that he is worth about $50,000 to-day. Had he kept in with Murphy and his gang, he might to-day be worth as much as some of the Murphy henchmen whose fat countenances make dull and sodden the lobby of the Ten Eyck Hotel. There in the Ten Eyck, feasting and drinking, are the crowd of Tammany followers who have flocked to Albany to disgorge their feelings against a brave Governor, whose great fault is that he has broken away from his old associations with Murphy and his followers and is to-day fighting for political freedom, honest government, and a square deal for the common people. His great sin is that he dared to break away from Tammany's corrupt organization. I care not what Mr. Sulzer's faults may be, I would vote for him to-morrow for President in preference to such moral dwarfs as Alton Parker and some leading politicians of his stripe.

"Those of us who have sat day by day listening to the carefully extracted evidence of the prosecution, can see clearly the great weakness of the opposition. I can see no evidence at all to prove that Gov. Sulzer has been dishonest or that he is not a man of the highest type of political leadership.

"Gov. Sulzer, I expect, will soon be acquitted. He will soon be free, many of us hope, to carry on his great work against Tammany.

"I regret to state that most of our great metropolitan newspapers have misrepresented this trial. Under the spell of financial influence, special privilege and corrupt moral impulse, these newspapers have sought to damn Gov. Sulzer in the estimation of the citizens of the country.

"There is always a way out of hell. It is not true that, once lost, you are always in a fixed condition. No, there is hope even for a State like New York, now living in a state of carnal and moral wickedness. There are great moral forces on the side of Gov. Sulzer. Some of the leading clergymen of the country are with him and some dare speak out—men like Parkhurst, Chase, and Melish of Brooklyn."

EXPLAINS NEW LABOR LAW.

Carmody Defines Exemptions Under the Day-of-Rest Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—Confusion exists in all parts of the State over the application of the amendments to the labor laws which went into effect on Oct. 1.

In order to get a comprehensive interpretation of these amendments a large number of questions have been submitted to Attorney General Carmody. One of the first which he explained was the one-day's rest in seven. Mr. Carmody says the law exempts janitors, watchmen, superintendents and foremen in charge and employes whose duties require not more than three hours work on Sundays. This includes bakers, those caring for animals, maintaining fires, and making necessary repairs to boilers or machinery. Mr. Carmody also holds that the law does not apply to employes of water pumping stations; telegraph and telephone companies, except those laboring in shops; cold storage plants; steam railroad and street railways, except those working in shops, restaurants, lunch rooms and dining rooms; chauffeurs and farm hands; electric light and gas plant employes.

One provision of the new law specifies that before an employer may operate on Sunday he must post a list of employes, designating the day of rest for each and file a copy thereof with the State Commissioner of Labor. Each employe also must keep a time book, showing among other things the hours he works each day.

Schiff Lecturer at Cornell Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Dr. Ernest Elster, Professor of German Language and Literature at the University of Marburg, Germany, will deliver the next Schiff Foundation lectures at Cornell in February, remaining seven weeks. One of Prof. Elster's courses will be devoted to the study of the poet Heine, and the other will deal with the principal German dramatists of the nineteenth century. The lectures will be in German. The courses were founded by Jacob H. Schiff, who gave $100,000 to promote the study of German at Cornell.

THE NEW TARIFF, AS BUSINESS SEES IT

What Manufacturers and Merchants Think of the Prospects for Trade in 1914.

NOTABLE DISAGREEMENTS

Uncertainty Rather Than Anxiety the Prevailing Note in Replies to Questions About the Outlook.

The following inquiries regarding the effect of the new tariff bill were sent by THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST last week to leading merchants and manufacturers:

(1) From your own point of view, what will be the outlook for business in 1914 under the new tariff?

(2) Will the volume of business rise or fall, and why?

(3) Will the margin of profit widen or shrink, and why?

The replies to these questions, printed in the current number published to-day, disclose, says THE ANNALIST, less of anxiety than of disagreement and uncertainty. The fact is emphasized that for many months business has been conducted on a hand-to-mouth plan, so that stocks must be low. That is the condition on which some predict either no fall or an increase in the volume of business. Others make their optimism depend upon the enactment of desirable currency legislation.

Following are some extracts from the replies:

A Steelmaker's View.

A. F. Huston, President of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, who is not very enthusiastic:

We do not expect a very good business in 1914 from the present outlook. The volume of business is decreasing with us, as well as the prices for same. Both of these conditions, I fear, will continue in the next year, when we may be down to hard times, with little or no profit. In fact, it may come to the point of a reduction in wages, cutting off the advance we made last Spring. I greatly fear this will be the case, although it would be with many regrets. I may say that the above is the general feeling of those in our line of business.

Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, New York, who thinks 1914 will be a better year:

I believe that business conditions in 1914 will be better and the margin of profit wider. During all of the year 1913 uncertainty has prevailed as to the character of tariff legislation which was enacted and probability of currency reform. In addition, the financial markets of the world have been under a severe strain owing to a series of international complications which are not likely to exist next year. Tariff revision will be an accomplished fact this Fall, and if the present Currency bill is enacted into law, in my opinion the result will be not only a relief from uncertainty, but an assurance of better financial and business conditions.

Woolen and Cigar Trades.

William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, who is militant:

I am a protectionist and therefore am earnestly and wholly opposed to the spirit and method of tariff for revenue only, as embodied in the Simmons-Underwood law. But those holding a different opinion now have control of the Government. They have written a tariff law in accord with their views. It deserves a fair trial, and it certainly will have this from the American Woolen Company. No part of the great American market—the best market in the world—is going to be yielded to foreign manufacturers without resolute and determined efforts to retain it.

Charles A. Wheelan, President of the United Cigar Stores Company, who thinks business will decline:

I look for a fall-off in the volume of business under the new tariff, as I think a great many articles at present manufactured in this country will be made in Europe. This will not hit all lines, but will affect a great number of the smaller manufacturers, and will become worse after the foreign manufacturers get a foothold in our market. The margin of profit will be cut down on such articles as have to compete with goods of foreign manufacturers.

F. M. Hodge, President of the Kalamazoo Paper Company, Michigan, who thinks it temporary:

I think the outlook for business for 1914 under the new tariff is not good for the reason that changes in the tariff always disturb business, the idea being, if past history repeats itself, that the complexion of the next House of Representatives will be changer, and, as a result, the tariff will be changed, so that business will consider the present tariff only temporary.

Under disturbed business conditions the volume of business will probably fall, for the reason that people will be uncertain as to the continuance of the present tariff, and will naturally reduce their purchases to the lowest volume at which they can continue to do any business at all.

The volume of business being small, the margin of profit will also be smaller, as the competition will be just as strong for the smaller volume of business, resulting in prices being lower, whereas the cost of materials will probably not be lower. With disturbed business conditions, a smaller volume of business and a consequent shrinkage in profit, it does not seem possible that the outlook for business next year can be favorable.

Jewelers' and Watchmakers' Views

Ludwig Nissen & Co., importers of pearls and precious stones, New York:

As soon as the Tariff bill goes into effect and the Currency bill has been properly amended and passed there will be an immediate and steady upward trend of business. Merchants all over the country have abstained from buying goods in the anticipation of procuring them cheaper as soon as the tariff becomes a law. The country has been waiting upon the adjustment of the disturbed economic conditions, but the fundamental conditions are so good that it will adjust itself to any conditions that may be created, as soon as they are settled, for no one wants to play a game in which the rules might be changed while he is playing it. As to whether the margin of profit will widen or shrink, in many cases the margin of profit will shrink, but it will be more than counterbalanced by increased volume of business.

Charles H. Hulburd, President National Watch Company, Chicago, who predicts in time a demoralization of wages:

I expect a slight falling off in the total volume of business in 1914, mainly because of the shortage of this year's grain crops. The first effect of the passage of the Tariff bill will be for a few weeks a slight increase in business, as many retailers have held off from purchasing necessary supplies. This demand will soon be filled. The margin of profit will, of course, shrink because competition with foreign goods is made easier. Whether or not this shrinkage will become serious depends upon the volume of business. Our own guess is that it will not be very severe, because the stocks of goods in retailers' hands are small and the consumptive demand of the country is constantly increasing. We, personally, do not expect to see the serious effect of the new tariff until there is a general wave of depression, and we do not believe that will come for a few years.

Two Divergent Views.

C. S. Dana, President Marietta Paint and Color Company, Ohio, who expects a decrease in business:

I do not see how a decline in business can be prevented. The mere fact that such large quantities of imported goods are now waiting passage through the Custom Houses at the ports of entry shows that they are sent here very largely to displace goods that have been manufactured under the tariff law that has now been revised. If the American manufacturer is to continue producing goods at his present cost, his profits certainly will disappear, or at least shrink, and that due to the fact that he will have to meet foreign competition, or else will have to reduce his cost of production, which is mainly in the item of labor.

Walter H. Cottingham, President of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, who sees a larger business in 1914:

I consider the outlook for business in 1914, under the new tariff, very fair. I believe the volume of business will be larger than last year because, owing to the uncertainty regarding the tariff, buying has been done very cautiously, and stocks in the retail stores throughout the country at the present time are light. I think it is very likely that the margin of profit will be less on those lines affected by the tariff, as it will increase unrestricted competition, which usually results in lower prices.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, on the retailers' advantage:

It is very difficult to tell what the result will be in our line of trade, as we do not know exactly what prices will be made by the importers, who, of course, will get a big increase in business at the expense of our domestic manufacturers. In regard to the margin of profit, we suppose that the jobber will get about the same per cent. as a profit as he did before, but the retailer will undoubtedly make more money, as he will not be apt to lower his prices very much. In fact, to us it seems as though the retailer will be the principal beneficiary of the tariff, as far as cotton and woolen fabrics are concerned. The volume of business will, of course, vary in accordance with local conditions, but we suppose, as a whole, that the volume of business expressed in dollars will probably fall, especially in the matter of woolen goods. As a general proposition, we think the manufacturers will suffer; the jobber will go along as usual, and the retailer will benefit and the consumer will see very little difference.

TARIFF NOT ALL IN FORCE.

No Free Raw Wool Till Dec. 1 Nor Cut on Woolens Till Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Not all of the new Underwood tariff law went into effect yesterday. The operation of several provisions was deferred, specific dates when they would become in force being named as follows:

Dec. 1, 1913.—Raw wool free.
Jan. 1, 1914.—New rates on wool manufactures.
March 1, 1914.—New rates on sugar and molasses.
May 1, 1916.—Sugar and molasses free.
June 30, 1914.—First payment of the income tax for ten months of 1913, namely, from March 1 last to Dec. 31.
Jan. 1, 1914.—The denatured alcohol section.

The free raw wool provision in effect Dec. 1, exempts from duty all wool of sheep, hair of the camel and of like animals, all paper twine for binding such products, all wool wastes, including noils, top, card, slubbing, roving, ring, yarn, bur, thread, and garnetted wastes, all shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, carbonized wool, carbonized noils, and other wastes not specially provided for. Until the date named, the rates of the Payne law will be assessed on all such wool and wastes.

The rates of the Payne law also remain effective until Jan. 1, 1914, on wool manufactures, when the Underwood reduced rates come into force. This means that until that date the Payne law rates will be assessed on combed wool, woolen yarns, cloths, knit fabrics, ready-made clothing, carpets, drugget, angora goat tops, woolen cloths, plushes, velvets and pile fabrics.

Sugar rates as provided in the Payne law are operative until March 1, 1914, including those on tank bottoms, strips of cane, melada, mosses, and sugar drainings. On that date the Underwood rates will become applicable to these items. But the Underwood rates on maple sugar, maple syrup, and sugar cane in its natural state, became effective yesterday, and remain in force until May 1, 1916. Maple sugar will then be admitted free, as well as refined sugar and molasses. The Underwood rates on saccharin and sugar candy also became effective yesterday. These products are not to be placed on the free list.

DUBIOUS ON NEW TARIFF.

Won't Cut Prices Here, Nor Aid British, Thinks Daily Mail.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 6.—The Daily Mail in an editorial this morning thinks that both the American people, who expect a reduction in the cost of living from the new tariff act, and British manufacturers, who imagine that it will open fresh and profitable markets for their goods, are alike destined to be disappointed, because custom duties are only one of the complex factors affecting prices, and the duties will still be generally high enough to preserve the bulk of the home market to American manufacturers.

"The passage of the bill, however," adds the paper, "has rescued the national fiscal policy from the grip of privilege, and proves that at times the people really do rule."

Other Unionist morning papers, commenting on the signing of the Tariff bill, take pains to explain, as The Morning Post phrases it, "that it is absurd to pretend that the Democratic policy has any connection with the tenets of Cobdenism," but are full agreement with the liberal organs in ascribing the success of the passage of the bill to the skill of President Wilson.

The Post expresses apprehension that President Wilson's very success may be dangerous for the Democratic party, since it may lead him to drive the Democratic legislators too hard, and thereby provoke a temper that would destroy the good understanding between himself and Congress.

The Daily Telegraph says: "President Wilson has played a winning game with a force and brilliancy which have won for him a reputation more solid than any popularity enjoyed by an American statesman for fifty years past."

The Daily Chronicle says: "America is to-day practically a free trade country. There has been no free trade achievement at all comparable with this event since Peel abolished the Corn laws. This revolution is the biggest thing that has happened in America since 1861, and in President Wilson America has produced the most courageous, as well as the most constructive, statesman in the world to-day."

SMALL BANKS TO AIR VIEWS ON MONEY BILL

Convention Opening at Boston To-day Will Provide Full Outlet for Their Opinions.

ALL FARMERS' FINANCIERS

Report of Association's Currency Committee on Measure to be Submitted by A. Barton Hepburn.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—The first opportunity for the banking community of the country to express itself as a whole and in a formal, organized capacity on the merits and demerits of the Owen-Glass Currency bill will be afforded by the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, the preliminary meetings of which will begin here to-morrow. In round numbers there are about 7,000 national banks and 17,000 State banks and trust companies in the United States, and of these a substantial majority and, indeed, nearly all of any size are included among the 14,000 members of the association.

While the Currency Commission of the association has authority to speak for all these banks, and has done so, the views expressed in the convention directly by the officers of the individual banks will come from closer to the soil, and in that sense are likely to make more impression in Washington than those set forth by the fifteen members of the Currency Commission in their representative capacity.

Several hundred delegates reached Boston to-day and Frederick E. Farnsworth, General Secretary of the association, estimated that fully 2,000 delegates, each the direct representative of his own individual bank, would be in attendance. Those who have already arrived represent banks of all sizes, from those of only $25,000 capital to the largest city institutions, and they come from places as remote as Los Angeles and Spokane. They feel that the convention could not have been held more exactly at the psychological moment in respect to currency legislation if the date had been fixed a year ago with a foreknowledge of the stage that would be reached in the Administration programme at this time, with the Tariff bill barely out of the way and the Owen-Glass bill in the hands of the Senate in the form finally given to it by its sponsors in the House.

One of the subjects the Executive Council will have to report to the convention is a recommendation, decided on at its Spring meeting at Briarcliff that the convention urge on President Wilson and Congress the enactment of a Currency bill to take effect coincidentally with the new tariff. Even then, and a good many times since, it seemed as if the currency law would not be pushed through long before the annual convention was held, but now there are a good many bankers here who would rather have no currency legislation, regardless of the tariff and the effect on it, might result, than to have the Owen-Glass measure pass, except with very considerable modification.

Little Banks To Be Heard.

As the President of a State bankers' association or of a clearing house, in the view of the authorities at Washington, might represent only his own ideas or those of his own bank, the convention of the American Bankers' Association may be regarded by them as the first occasion on which the banks of all parts of the country, big and little, will have their say. The voice of the little banks will naturally have the most effect, as each bank's delegate has but one vote and the small banks are the most numerous.

To emphasize further the opinions of the small banks, they are going to have a conference on the currency bill to-morrow, with the big banks barred. This meeting is not on the regular convention programme, and it is not even confined to members of the American Bankers' Association.

It was called independently by a score of country bankers in the agricultural districts of the West, headed by Gordon Jones, President of the First National Bank of Littleton, Col. The others who signed the call from Muscogee, Okla.; Topeka, Kan.; Marshall, Mo.; Missoula, Mont.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Little Rock, Ark.; Fargo, N. D.; Beloit, Kan.; Ogden, Utah; Rapid City, S. D.; Hastings, Neb.; Nampa, Idaho; Joliet, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Kan.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Grand Island, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo.

The conference is limited to banks having from $25,000 to $250,000 capital, and is to consider the bill as affecting the banking business generally, "and particularly our own business and the general welfare of rural communities."

Mr. Jones, the prime mover, said this afternoon that he did not care to commit himself as to any features of the bill until after this meeting.

"This will be a conference," he said, "of the bankers that finance the farmers. They have had no opportunity heretofore to get together and discuss the bill. In talking with a few I have found that some of them had not thought of the points concerning our particular banking field tha had most impressed me. n the other hand, some of them had thought out points that had not occurred to the rest of us.

"In the formal sessions of a general convention the small agricultural banker is not likely to be heard from. He is not in touch with others of his class, sits back, and hears questions discussed by a few well-informed and fluent talkers, and usually he says nothing, although he may have views on the question as applied to his own branch of the banking business that should be heard.

"The conference to-morrow will give him the opportunity, and if there is any general agreement of opinion among the agricultural bakers, they will be encouraged by the development of the fact to let their views be known."

In the convention itself the discussion of the Owen-Glass bill will be brought up on Wednesday by the report of the association's Currency Commission, to be presented by its Chairman, A. Barton Hepburn of New York. The commission is to meet on Tuesday for the preparation of this report, and several of its members are already here and holding informal conferences.

The convention will also devote a good share of its time to another subject that is on President Wilson's legislative programme for the coming Winter, that of land credit and agricultural development. One of the speakers on the general agricultural subject will be James J. Hill of St. Paul.

THINK REBELS ARE BEATEN.

Mexican Officials Say Recent Victories Were Fatal to Revolution.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5.—Government officials regard the Federal successes of the last week as "a death blow" to the organized revolution in the north. The defeat of the rebels at Santa Rosalia appears to be confirmed. Advices from Gen. Samuel P. Mercado, Military Governor of the State of Chihuahua, to the Department of the Interior, describe the result of a rout of the enemy. The town was occupied, according to the Governor, who added:

"The victory is of great importance because of the fact that the trains by which the enemy expected to retreat to the south have been captured, as well as a large quantity of war material."

Several thousand men were said to be engaged at Santa Rosalia, and fighting had been in progress since Thursday. This victory, with the occupation by Gen. Maas of Sabinas on his march to Piedras Negras, has encouraged the War Department officials greatly.

Gen. Trucy Aubert, with 1,000 men marching to the relief of Torreon, has reached Madero, 100 miles east of that city, but is making slow headway, owing to the necessity of repairing the railroad. Conditions at Torreon have improved greatly, and it is reported that the rebels practically have abandoned that district. A trainload of merchandise, the first to get through since February, has arrived by way of Monterey.

Gen. Felipe Alvarez is said to be preparing an expedition to march on Durango, which for months has been in the undisputed possession of the rebels.

Teziutlan, in the State of Puebla, still is besieged by the Indians, but foreigners and non-combatants have been able to leave the town, reaching Puebla City safely under Federal escort. The Indians are those who aided Gen. Porfirio Diaz years ago to suppress an insurrection in that territory and who were permitted by Diaz to retain their arms. They are reported to be short of ammunition.

Raiding, pillaging and the burning of ranches continue in various parts of Puebla and Morelos. The efforts of the rebels in San Luis Potosi, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon are confined to the cutting of railroads and the raiding of small towns. There appears to be no concerted action in those districts.

Federico Gamboa, nominee of the Catholic Party for the Presidency, Manuel Calero, the Liberal candidate, and the followers of Gen. Felix Diaz are pushing the work of organization for the election on Oct. 26. The bill for postponement of the election, however, is due to go before the Chamber of Deputies this week. The question of the constitutionality of the measure is said to have created a division of the committee to which it was referred recently on its introduction in the chamber. In political circles, the defeat of the measure is regarded as likely.

P. Diaz Defers Return to Mexico.

BIARRITZ, Oct. 5.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, still is here. It is said he probably will return to Mexico toward the end of the month. Recently he was called home by the Mexican War Department for service in the army, supposedly to act as a member of the War College.

C. A. MUNN, BEATEN, ACCUSES COWBOY

The Latter, a Polo Pony Dealer, Held in $1,000 Bail for Attack on Publisher.

DISPUTE STABLE CHARGES

In the Trouble That Followed the Westerner Had the Advantage in Weight and Reach.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 5.—Charles A. Munn of Llewellyn Park and New York, an editor and part owner of The Scientific American, which was controlled by his father, the late Orson D. Munn, is confined to his home as a result of an attack on him last night, by Millar F. Amonett, a Western cowboy, who is selling wild mustangs here. Had it now been for Peter Chisholm, Mr. Munn's chauffeur, who witnessed the attack, the publisher might have been seriously hurt. Chisholm pulled the cowboy from Mr. Munn as he was held to the ground and then rushed his employer to the office of Dr. John Hammond Bradshaw in Orange, where his wounds were dressed and he was taken to his home.

Mr. Munn went to the Amonette stock yards on Valley Road, last night, in the interests of a friend who had stabled twenty polo ponies in the large barns there during the recent tournament at the Essex County Country Club polo field. Mr. Munn is a player on the Country Club team. The ponies belonged to members of the Point Judith Polo team and the owner of them received a large bill for their board. One item was for seven days' stabling while it was said they had been in the Amonett barns but six days. It was about this that Mr. Munn went to see Amonett in the interest of his friend.

According to a statement given out at the Munn home, Mr. Munn approached Amonett and asked him if he did not think the charges for stabling his friend's horses were excessive. He answered Mr. Munn's question, it was said, by stating he did not intend to reduce the charges.

"Very well," it is reported Mr. Munn answered, "will you be good enough to consult your books and see whether the number of days has not been entered wrong?"

"I suppose you would like to have the whole charge canceled," answered Amonett, and Mr. Munn answered with a laugh that he thought that would be satisfactory. Mr. Munn's friends say that then Amonett, who is six feet four inches tall and weighs nearly 250 pounds, hit Mr. Munn in the face, knocking him down. With his knees on Mr. Munn, who is a small man, Amonett began punching him until he was dragged off by Chisholm, who was in the Munn automobile at the curb.

After he had been taken to his physician's office and later to his home, Mr. Munn had the police notified, but Amonett had disappeared. He was arrested to-day, however, and held by Recorder Thomas McLaughlin under $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was furnished by Former County Supervisor John F. Otterbein.

It was said to-day that Mr. Munn was in doubt whether he would prosecute Amonett, for he "very much disliked the publicity of the thing."

WILLIAM THAW ENDS AIR JOURNEY HERE

Continued from Page 1.

President Emanuel Estrada Cabiera of Guatemala, has delayed his departure for that country for a week to be present at the meet. The Baron is an officer of the German Army, who for several years has been in the service of Guatemala. He has been here for some months with Capt. Dante Nannimmi of the Guatemalan Aviation Corps. The Lieutenant sails for Central America to-day. He expects to be the first Guatemalan aviator to fly between his country and Panama. As soon as the Baron learned of the race and its importance as a demonstration of the military value of aeroplanes, he obtained permission from his Government to postpone his sailing.

At the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field yesterday there was little activity, though it was an almost perfect day for flying. Gilpatric made seven short flights in the afternoon. Heinrich, a possible Derby entry, went up in the late afternoon and put his machine through its paces. Over in the Ballanca hangar a machinist was busy overhauling the monoplane.

This aeroplane is one that will attract much attention if it competes. It is a new type built by Prof. Joseph Bellanca of Turin, and it has a wing spread of twenty-six feet. The 80 horse power Anzani motor forward is uncovered, and the seat is fastened to the keel. Douglas S. Houghton, manager of the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field notified Manager Hall in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the company would put at the disposal of the aviators taking part in the Times Derby all the hangars upon the field at Hempstead now unoccupied. There are eight hangars, having accommodations for twenty aeroplanes, which can be used.

Would Signal Start of the Race.

The letters received by the committee of the Aeronautical Society all express th greatest interest in the derby. Many of them contatin suggestions for the actual flying of the race, and others compliment the society upon a healthy revival of aviation in the East. This letter was received yesterday by Mr. Hall:

Mr. Hall:

Just a word regarding the flight around Manhattan. Many will be able to seeu this wonderful event. Their employers, no doubt, would not care to have them on a constant lookout for the flying machines.

You are to have men stationed on the prominent buildings of New York. Why not have a flag signal displayed a few minutes before the machines take to the air and start in the derby? Thus all would know and be able to take an interest in this flight, commemorating the name of Wright.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Mr. Hall will consult to-day with Gen. Barry, commanding the Department of the East, to see if it will not be possible to have a gun fired upon Governors Island to announce to downtown New York that the race has started. He will also try to carry out the suggestion contained in the letter.

ADMITS HE KILLED FOURTEEN PERSONS

Continued from Page 1.

brought it back to Chicago with me. I took the next train back, about ten minutes after I shot her.

"I didn't want the ring. I never go to pawnshops—that's the way people get caught. I gave the ring to a girl, just a common girl I met on the street. She went to New York Tuesday or Wednesday."

Spencer said he had married four women, killing the first one in West Point, N. Y., he did not know exactly how many years ago. One wife was living in Detroit, he said, and another in Chicago. He gave details of his alleged murders at the Wisconsin and Michigan resorts, where he said he had spent most of the Summer as a hotel thief, committing an occasional murder.

"I killed the two girls at Pawpaw Lake for their money and rings," he added.

"One of them one time let me see she had some money with her, so I shot her and sank her body in the lake. The other girl I killed the same way, but she didn't have much money. The girl at Delevan Lake I shot with the same gun with which I killed Mrs. Rexroat.

"When I got back to Chicago, I met a man one night who looked as if he had money. I shot him in an alley in the South Side Levee. He did not have much money, but enough for me to go to a hotel for a few days, and there I met another man, an old fellow who said he was a broker. We got friendly and he let on to have a fine business and a lot of money. He looked like money.

"I was disappointed in that fellow. I got him to take a walk with me late one afternoon in Jackson Park and I shot him there and went through him. He had told me he had a lot more than I found. I rolled him into a swampy place where they were dumping. The papers had a lot about it and called it a case of suicide."

The police explained that Spencer was being permitted to tell his story without interruption or suggestions. The prisoner admitted that robbery was his only purpose in killing Mrs. Rexroat.

Spencer told the police he had killed ten persons since his last release from the Illinois State Penitentiary in September, 1912, and four, a man and a woman and Policemen Pennell and Devine, before the police, the policeman, he said, were shot by himself and a companion in escaping arrest for burglary.

Following is the list of killings Spencer related to Chief of Detectives Halpin:

Man and woman about fourteen years ago.
Policemen Pennell and Devine, twelve years ago.
First wife, killed near West Point, N. Y.
Two girls at Pawpaw Lake, Mich., last August.
Two girls at Lake Delevan, Wis., last Summer.
Woman at Belle Island, Mich., last Summer.
Man shot in Chicago this Fall.
Old man shot in a south side park two months ago.
Woman shot and burned on the northwest side of Chicago late last Summer.
Woman killed near the Cook County Hospital a few days ago.

The police cannot account for all the victims Spencer professed to have slain. The only victim Spencer was able to name was Fannie C. Thompson, who probably was the woman he said he killed before he started on his alleged career of murder.

WOMAN FOUND MURDERED.

Hunters Stumble Upon Body of Miss Leegson in Chicago Outskirts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A party of hunters this afternoon stumbled across the body of a woman about 35 years old lying upon the prairie at Seventy-first Street and South Fortieth Avenue. It was apparent that the woman had met her death after a struggle, for with the exception of a single garment which had been rent asunder from the neck down and a stocking on the right leg the body had been entirely stripped of clothing. The ground around had been trampled down, the footprints of both a man and a woman being plainly discernible. The tracks of an automobile were seen near by.

The woman's shoes lay about twenty feet from the body.

Her blue skirt was picked up 200 feet away. With it was a handkerchief with the initial "L" and another with a flower monogram. This telegram was found in her coat:

Mason City, Iowa, Sept. 6.
Miss Ida Leegson: Am sending $65. Come immediately.
HUGH M. GILMORE.

It is believed that the body is that of Miss Ida Leegson, or Ligston, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who studied at the Art Institute last summer and who was a native of Sweden. In a pocket of the coat were found cards bearing the name, "Ida Leegson, 6021 Monroe Avenue."

At that address Mrs. W. K. Morris said that a Miss Leegson or Ligston had occupied a furnished room at her house for several weeks last Summer, adding:

"She left here to go to Iowa to accept a position as a school teacher. She left last after Sept. 1. She was a very refined, well-educated woman, about 25 years old. She was an artist and was studying at the Art Institute last Summer. She attended the University of Chicago about four years ago and roomed with me then. She was here last Summer looking for a position as teacher."

The police believe the woman was strangled to death with a piece of fishing cord. They are without any clue as to the identity of the murderer.

FIAT

TOWN CARS

Twenty miles to the gallon and a tire average of more than 5000 miles. This is the economy record of the Fiat Town Car.

Arrange for Demonstration

FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.
Broadway at 57th St., New York

It is well worth your while to find out how complete a service we are glad to render, in anything to do with books.

If not convenient to call, a postal or the telephone will bring to your door the book you want at shortest notice.

DUTTON'S BOOK STORE
681 Fifth Ave. at 53d St.
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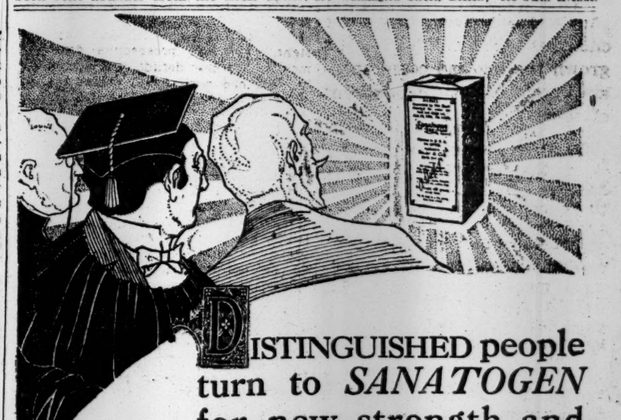
IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH
DEAFNESS
THE HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will greatly assist your hearing. Free demonstration. 204 Washington Street, Boston; 303 Fifth Avenue.



DISTINGUISHED people turn to *SANATOGEN* for new strength and vitality. Why not follow their example?

Countless people in all walks of life have testified in writing that they have been revived, reinvigorated, restored, reanimated by Sanatogen.

Among them are score upon score of distinguished men and women, statesmen, famous authors, princes of the church, captains of industry, society leaders, people whose sense of discrimination is keen. When such people commend Sanatogen, you may be sure that they are absolutely convinced of its beneficial effects.

When 18,000 physicians, moreover, take the trouble to write to the manufacturers of Sanatogen, in letters which it has been a matter of pride to file, to tell of their pleasure and satisfaction with what they have seen follow the use of Sanatogen in hospitals and in private practice, then, too, you may be sure that the good accomplished by Sanatogen is indeed extraordinary.

If you are weak, therefore, or anemic, nervous or run down, a victim of the strenuous conditions of modern life, can you do better than follow such distinguished examples?

Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, M. S., Ph.D., the well-known research chemist, New York, writes:
"The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

Hall Caine, the dramatist, writes:
"My experience of Sanatogen has been that as a tonic nerve food it has on more than one occasion benefited me."

David Belasco, the eminent dramatic author, writes:
"It gives me pleasure to let you know the wonderfully beneficial results I have experienced from the use of your Sanatogen. It has a most invigorating effect upon the nerves, and I heartily recommend it to all who, like myself, are obliged to overwork. After my personal experience I can readily vouch for its recuperating qualities."

Lady Henry Somerset, the prominent social reform advocate, writes:
"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves, and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

Sir G. Parker, M. P., the eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London:
"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

Col. Henry Watterson, the famous editor, writes:
"I feel I owe it to truth to state that I have made a thorough trial of Sanatogen and that I have found it most efficacious and beneficent. I do not think I could have recovered my vitality, as I have done, without this Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers."

Write for a Free copy of "Nerve Health Regained"

If you wish to learn more about Sanatogen, before you use it, write for a copy of this booklet, beautifully illustrated and comprising facts and information of the greatest interest.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes, from $1.00

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York

Sanatogen received The Grand Prize at the International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

OSBORNE OUT, HITS AT CONVICT SYSTEM

Continued from Page 1.

system that would help them to recover their grip when they got out again.

After a bath and a change of clothes, his prison garb being substituted by a neat sack suit, Mr. Osborne bade farewell to his friends inside, and jumping into his electric automobile sped away. There was a large crowd at the prison gate, but none had any cameras levelled at him and he managed to elude the kodackers.

At his home in South Street he plunged into the dining room for a good, substantial meal, having already partaken of a luncheon in Warden Rattigan's quarters. Later in the afternoon he kept an engagement with the newspaper men and took up his mail.

System Inefficient and Cruel.

"I am more than ever confirmed in my previous opinion that the prison system is singularly unintelligent, ineffective, and cruel

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths

Ecclesiastical Department.

One part of the Gorham business will surely surprise you. It did me.

That is the Ecclesiastical Department. If you have been reading this column you know of many Gorham activities you never suspected before. But you probably never dreamed that Gorham's has an ecclesiastical furnishing department that is capable of furnishing any edifice from the small chapels to the largest cathedral in the land.

This interesting department takes up practically two whole floors of the Gorham Company's big Fifth Avenue store. One floor—the third—accommodates the wonderful variety of Gorham-made church furnishings.

Another—the top floor—is given over exclusively to the staff of special artists who devote themselves entirely to the creation of designs for stained glass windows, marble altars, pulpits and other objects for church interiors.

In the designing and production of stained glass windows Gorham's is looked upon by many as having surpassed the English. Many beautiful and impressive memorial windows in churches throughout America are the product of the Gorham ateliers and shops.

It is surprising into what fields the natural growth of a great firm like Gorham's will lead. Twenty-nine years ago this firm, shortly to round out a full century's existence, began to make silver objects for churches. From that has grown the big and comprehensive ecclesiastical department of to-day.

This branch of the business is in the hands of men who have grown up in it, made it their life study. The artists are men who have adopted ecclesiastical art as their life work. They are among the foremost men in America in this branch of art. Their work is executed with reverence and sympathy.

The Gorham Company equips a church or cathedral throughout. Their experts cooperate with the architect in planning the interior and details, including the altar, marble or wooden, or a combination of both, or marble inlaid with mosaic, the pulpit, lecterns, fonts architectural or statuarial, candelabra, alms basons, and all the other appointments of the altar.

Though the third floor of Gorham's displays these articles and hundreds more, including a marble altar all ready to be set up in a church, each important piece, as a rule, is specially designed to suit the needs of each church.

In addition to the articles mentioned are a hundred and one more necessary to the complete equipment of a church—crosses, candlesticks, vases, missal stands, crucifixes, monstrances, chalices, medals of all kinds and for all occasions, prayer book markers, bishops' outfits, pyxis, and even gavels and trowels for cornerstone layings. These articles are made in gold, silver, bronze and brass.

A feature of the Gorham business is the conversion of family and personal heirlooms of gold and silver and jewels into memorials.

It is well worth your while to visit this really remarkable division of a great establishment. It will give you a new idea of the attainments of American artists and craftsmen. And, more than all, you will enjoy the atmosphere of religious repose.

GORHAM

Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PLAN TO CORNER WORLD'S RADIUM

European Capitalists Are Forming a Company to Seize Control of Precious Element.

AUSTRIAN ROYALTY IN IT

Washington Scientists Show America Is Biggest Producer and Can Avert Monopoly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Telegrams from London tell of a plan to form a large corporation for the monopoly of the existing and future supply of radium throughout the world. The company is to be called "European Radium, Limited," and the capital is to be $3,750,000, of which one-third will be offered for public subscription at par simultaneously in London, Vienna, and other capitals.

One of the Austrian promoters of the project is Baron Geza Radivanski, Director of the Hungarian National Bank. Apparently the future Emperor of Austria, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, has a hand in the deal, inasmuch as his business manager, Ferdinand Rainer, will be the company's general representative for the dual monarchy.

Prof. Ebeler of Heidelberg and Prof. Sommer of Vienna will be members of the scientific advisory board.

The company's business will include the acquiring of mines and deposits capable of producing radio-active substances, as well as getting control of patents and processes connected with the production of radium.

The outspoken purpose of the promoters is to obtain and maintain a world-wide monopoly in respect to radium.

Negotiations with the Austrian Ministry of Public Works are said to be still pending.

AMERICA BIGGEST PRODUCER.

Scientists Say Our Deposits Will End Any Monopoly Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Reports from Berlin of attempts being made in Europe to form a company to control the supply of radium rroused keen interest to-night among Government scientists who have been keeping in intimate touch with the situation.

These experts were not surprised over the project outlined in the dispatch to the Times, but asserted that there was no occasion for alarm here concerning the proposed monopolization of the world's rarest metal. They said that the United States, because of its supply of radium-bearing ores already "in sight," and the prospective development in the next decade, would have to be reckoned with by any country, or group of private capitalists, undertaking to control the world's store of radium.

A metallurgist of the Geological Survey said to-night that while foreign capitalists might for perhaps five years succeed in creating an apparent corner in radium, after that time any monopoly would be ended through the increasing production of radium from deposits in Colorado and Utah.

The American radium situation has new reached the point where the Government scientists have definite opinions as to its status. They say the one factor in the world that will prevent any lasting world monopoly of radium is the immense amount of uranium, carnotite, and other radium-producing ores in the United States.

American mines are now producing more radium-bearing ores than the mines of the rest of the world combined. A still more striking fact is that the Government scientists are convinced that while practically all the radium put on the market in recent years, has been produced in Europe, a large proportion of it has been obtained from ores which came from American mines.

The Government, though not heralding the fact widely, has been paying close attention to the radium situation because the possibilities, which, the scientists say, are in store for those Americans fortunate enough to own the mines, and the evident fact that the increasing output here will give this country a controlling position.

The scientific phase of the situation is being handled for the Government by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines. The Geouogical Survey has had Frank L. Hess studying the deposits of Colorado and Utah for five years. In the Bureau of Mines the radium expert is Charles L. Parsons, under whose direction a laboratory has been established in Denver.

TOKIO APPEAL TO WILSON.

Japanese Buddhists Send Peace Message—Orator Is Belligerent.

TOKIO, Oct. 5.—Buddhists assembled in mass meeting to-day in the Hongwanji Temple adopted a resolution in the form of a message to President Woodrow Wilson bearing on Japan-American relations. The message was as follows:

"For the sake of universal peace and the progress of humanity, which are the ideals of Buddhism, we, in paying homage to the President, earnestly wish for the development of a friendship between Japan and the United States based on liberty and justice, with the exclusion of religious and racial prejudices."

Three thousand Buddhists were present. M. Oishi, leader of the Progressive Party, asserted that only by war could Japan obtain a fundamental solution of the California land question. He urged determination on the part of the nation to back up the authorities.

BALLOON CARRIES OFF MAN.

Spectator, Clinging to Rope, Saved —Aeronaut, Trying to Rescue, Dies.

BARCELONA, Oct. 5.—During a balloon ascension here to-day a spectator accidentally caught hold of the guide rope and was carried up.

The aeronaut, in an attempt to assist him, fell out of the basket and was killed. The spectator retained his grip on the rope and landed unhurt a few miles from the city.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Recommended by Physicians

Refuse Substitutes

Best remedy for

CONSTIPATION

THREATEN MORE MILITANCY.

Suffragettes Promise Renewed Campaign—Disturb Abbey Services.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Suffragette leaders announce that their militan campaign is about to be resumed more vigorously than ever. Various scattered outrages were reported last week, the chief being the burning of a house at Hampton-on-Thames, long occupied by the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, by two women, one of whom, Mary Richardson, has a big record of militant outrages.

A band of suffragettes interrupted the morning service at Westminster Abbey to-day by chanting the words:

"God save Annie Kenney, Harriet Kerr, and Beatrice Sanders. Their enemies torture them, for they know their cause is righteous. Save all who are persecuted and suffer for conscience sake."

When one party of women was forcibly ejected from the Abbey another took up the chant and had to be turned out by force.

Christobel Pankhurst writes that Annie Kenney, who recently fled to France, will appear at the suffragette meeting in London to-morrow, "although she knews that nearrest and torture are awaiting her."

PROF. LOUIS KUTTNER DEAD.

Specialist in Intestinal Diseases Passes Away in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Prof. Louis Kuttner, a widely known authority on diseases of the intestines and stomach, died in Berlin, after a brief illness, to-day, aged 47.

Prof. Kuttner was well known in the United States, many of the younger physicians of the present generation having studied under him. Several well-known Americans in recent years came to Germany for treatment in his private hospital.

Prof. Kuttner was Superintendent of the Kaiser Frederick Institute for post-graduate medical work, and also Superintendent of a division of the Rudolf Virchow Municipal Hospital.

HOPE FRAM WILL BE FIRST.

Amundsen's Crew Wait at Panama for Honor of Canal Passage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 5.—Members of Amundsen's crew, who arrived on the Fram at Colon Friday from Buenos Aires, are remaining here, awaiting the opportunity and honor of taking the explorer's vessel as the first ship through the canal. It is thought here that permission is likely to be granted them, but they will not be able to take the vessel through for a month.

PUSHING GERMAN EXHIBIT.

Berlin Committee Has Promises of 1,000 Firms for Panama Fair.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—In spite of the German Government's opposition and widespread criticism in certain industrial circles, the private committee which is organizing an exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco seems to be making good progress, and announces that already more than 1,000 firms have promised to participate. These include toymakers of Nuremberg, Sonneberg, and Wurtemburg and manufacturers of optical and musical instruments, sewing machines, and brewing machines. These firms believe that with improved conditions the Pacific Coast markets after a good opening for their products. The German spas will have a combined exhibit.

The prospective exhibitors think that the special patent law protecting the exhibits is good as far as it goes, but owing to skepticism regarding the enforcement of American laws it is proposed to form a protective committee to follow this up with criminal and civil prosecutions, if necessary, and also start an agitation for the extension of the special law to general legislation, protecting patents.

ROME, Oct. 5.—It is announced that Italy will send a squadron to Hampton Roads to celebrate, with the warships of the other powers, the opening of the Panama Canal.

POINCARE GOES TO SPAIN.

French President's Visit Will Help the Growing Entente.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—President Poincaré left Paris to-night for Spain, where a brilliant series of fêtes has been arranged in his honor.

In view of the great work in which France and Spain are jointly embarking in Africa, and the growing movement in favor of a closer political relationship, special importance attaches to the President's visit.

URGES MORAL TONE IN NEWS

The Times's Watchword Should Be That of Other Papers', Says Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Newspaper reform was discussed to-night by the Rev. C. Everett Granger, pastor of Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, in a sermon on "The Church and the Newspaper." He denounced the Sunday editions of newspapers as "cesspools of vice and crime" and urged editors to give more space to religious news.

"The watchword of THE NEW YORK TIMES, 'All the News that's Fit to Print,' should be taken up by all other newspapers," said Mr. Granger. "The news is fit to read and the advertising department watches over its space to keep out matter that is unfit.

"The lack of moral tone is the greatest fault of the newspapers. The exploitation of crime and tragedies is detrimental to the human mind. There is no question as to who are responsible for the appetite for this sordid news. I accuse the newspapers of creating and satisfying that appetite.

"The careless statements of the newspapers have made them the laughing stock of the country. That is due to their rivalry for a scoop. Let there be rivalry for accuracy.

"These papers also make a mistake in being irreligious. They forget many persons are religious and want religious news. The Church and the newspaper should go hand in hand for the public weal."

Chapin Memorial Services.

Special to The New York Times.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 5.—Memorial services for Prof. Robert Colt Chapin, who was head of the economics department of Beloit College, were held in the Beloit Chapel to-day. Dean Collie and Prof. Wright were the speakers of the occasion. Mr. Chapin was a member of the American Economics Association, the American Historical Association, and the American Sociological Society.

HANDS IN POCKETS NEW PARIS MODE

With Their Listless Slouch, Women of Fashion Cause Fun at Longchamps.

TANGO GOWN STILL POPULAR

Ears Are Again Visible with the Wane of Bandeaux—Three-Story Hats Displayed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Grundy was not at the Longchamps race course this afternoon, but thousands, who filled the paddock, partly to see the twenty-thousand-dollar Autumn Grand Prix but chiefly to be present at the first big social event since July, and the one which is supposed to usher in the Winter season, said it was just as well the old-fashioned lady was absent, as her feelings might have been hurt by the free and easy ways affected by society women this Fall.

The graceful feminine manners taught in the finishing schools seem to be quite out of date. The smart woman of the 1913 Winter season will not walk, but will slouch along with both hands in the pockets especially provided among the numerous full pleats of her skirt front, her shoulders pushed forward and the weight of the body resting entirely on the hips. This distorted appearance is the result, it is said, of the abolition of the corset and the adoption of extraordinarily wide and full clothes.

Men stared to-day at the new revelation of fashionable women's versatility. Some were startled and looked shocked. Others were amused and, following the women's lead, adopted on the spot the new "don't care a straw" fashion by pushing back their hats and strolling along with their hands in their trousers pockets.

But if skirts have gained in fullness and width about the waist, they have certainly lost a good deal of their length, and, as the new fashion requires that women shall assume the most comfortable attitude when sitting, the photographers were kept busy snapshotting pretty tiny slippers with red velvet heels and elaborate red lace stockings.

The popularity of the tango gown seems assured for the Winter. It is practically the same as those seen at the Deauville races, except that the foldings are not joined together at the back, so as to assure perfect freedom of movement and allow the wearer to walk with the new slouchy step.

A striking feature this afternoon was the almost total absence of red foxes, which were the rage in the sweltering Grand Prix days in Paris and Deauville this Summer. Skunk and priceless sables were rivals for second place, while ermine was easily first, and employed for every conceivable use. Dyed furs were used only for trimming the edges of heavy coats. Fancy ones, such as hyena and leopard whole skins, carelessly thrown over the shoulders, were criticised as too eccentric.

Ears are coming into fashion again. The hair, which for some time past women have worn low with bandeaux, is now brushed back from the face, leaving ears clearly revealed. Earrings are consequently in great favor, the latest thing being large tortoise-shell rings or huge drops adorned with bells of gold.

The tiny hat is also modified. It now grips the head under the ears and has three decks, the top one consisting of a mass of supple velvet, folded. The tendency is toward the tallest headgear.

A new material, duvetyn, with soft, warm, and velvety surface, eclipsed all others. It was worn this afternoon in all the dull colors, but chiefly in blue of every conceivable shade. Royal blue was the favorite, with large silver buttons, but otherwise quite plain, except for an edging of skunk fur.

1,000 BANDITS HEMMED IN.

Chinese Army Surrounds City Where Missionaries Are Prisoners.

HANKOW, Oct. 5.—Four thousand Government soldiers now surround Tsao-Yang, where several American and Norwegian missionaries are in the hands of Chinese bandits.

Official telegrams received to-day at the office of Gen. Li Yuen-hang, Vice President of the republic, report an attempt by the bandits to make their way out of the city. On Thursday evening they opened all the gates and tried to escape through the Government cordon, but failed. Desultory fighting followed for several hours, and the bandits retired within the walls of the city. Two hundred bandits and eleven soldiers were killed.

One report estimates that the bandits number 1,000, all well armed. Skirmishes take place daily.

PEKING, Oct. 5.—The American Legation fears the consequences of the fighting, which has already taken place between the Government forces and the bandits at Tsao-Yang, in spite of instructions issued at Peking.

The Government has telegraphed to the authorities at Siang-Yang-Fu to offer liberal rewards, if all the missionaries at Tsao-Yang are recovered alive. It is urged that the local gentry act as intermediaries.

Up to the present no official news has been received here regarding the fate of the missionaries. Edward T. Williams, American Chargé here, notified the State Department at Washington to-day that the legation had not yet been able to learn the nature of the brigands' demands.

J. P. Jameson, American Vice Consul General at Shanghai, has informed the legation that one of the foreign women was injured, probably when the town was attacked. The captives, according to the latest report, are: The Rev. George Holm, wife and son, and Miss Sather, Americans; Miss C. L. Rasmussen, Mr. Berdahl, and the Rev. H. Fauske and wife, Norwegians. The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Fauske was killed.

The Fancheng missionaries promise to communicate with the American Legation as soon as news is received from the Rev. Christian Stokstad and the Rev. Mr. Johnson, who are believed to be outside of Tsao-Yang with the soldiers.

FLUSTERED BY THE KAISER.

Koerner's Descendant Said His Name was 'Unfortunately' William.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—When Emperor William recently visited the centenary exhibition in Breslau a descendant of Theodore oKrner, the poet of the war of liberation, was introduced. Holding out his hand, the Kaiser said, jovially:

"Of course, your Christian name is Theodore."

"No, your Majesty," stammered Koerner, in great confusion and without thinking what he was saying, "unfortunately, I am only William Koerner."

Then he attempted to put things right, but the Kaiser, shaking with laughter, strode off and related the incident to his suite.

TANGO RULES BERLIN STAGE

Two New Musical Comedies Have Modern Dance as Leit-Motif.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Two new musical comedies, which may be destined for reproduction in New York, had their premières yesterday. These were "The Tango Princess," by Jean Gilbert, at the Thalia Theatre, and "As Once in May," by Messrs. Yollo and Bredschneider, composers of "The Girl on the Film." The second was given at the Berliner Theater.

Both seem likely to be popular successes, though all three of the composers show their memory for themes heard before, not only in their own pieces but also in the operettas of others.

The hold which ragtime and tango have taken on the imagination of composers is made plain in both pieces. "As Once in May" is alleged by the German translator of "Milestones" to be plagiarism on the Bennett-Knoblauch comedy, and the Berlin courts will soon hold a session at the theatre to decide whether theft was committed or not.

George Edwardes of London, who came here to attend both openings and is on his way to Vienna to see still others, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that no musical comedy of the period seemed complete without the tango leit-motif. He has acquired the rights for "The Tango Princess" for London, also the rights for "Polish Blood," an operetta by the Viennese composer Oscar Nedbal, which will be produced simultaneously in Berlin and Vienna on Oct. 25. Mr. Edwardes has also captured Lehar's latest, "The Ideal Wife," which will be presented in Vienna Saturday.

RICH, SHE PLANS CHARITIES.

Heiress to Big Estate Glad She Made Friends When Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Bernice Jones, who found yesterday she was one of the ten heirs to an English estate valued at $40,000,000, adjudicated recently after a generation in the British courts, said to-day she was glad she did not get the money before she made real friends.

"Had I been wealthy from youth that opportunity would have been denied to me," she explained.

"The first thing I hope to do is to build a new church where I worship. We need it badly.

"I expect to provide a pension foundation for worthy widows. The saddest thing I can think of is the plight of a woman forced through ill fortune to part with her children.

"I expect to build an orphanage. That is about the first charitable act of the English man or woman who suddenly becomes rich.

"I expect to provide a fund to be devoted to all kinds of worthy charities.

"One thing I would not do, and that is to build libraries. America needs better living and housing conditions to elevate the poorer classes to a plane where they can use the libraries they have."

FOR REPUBLICAN UNITY.

Committee to Consider Calling Convention and New Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A meeting of the Republican National Committee will be held on Dec. 16 at the New Willard here to consider the advisability of calling a national convention of the party. The call was issued to-night by James Burton Reynolds, secretary of the committee, in behalf of Charles Dewey Hilles, the National Chairman, after a conference between them in New York yesterday.

This marks the second step in the direction of a reorganization of the Republican Party, following a meeting in May last of the Executive Committee held at the instance of certain members of the progressive wing of the party with the same object.

At the December meeting reports will be heard from several committees appointed in May. One of these, the Legal Committee, of which James A. Fowler, former assistant to the Attorney General, is the head, will present an opinion as to whether certain party reforms sought to be accomplished and rules for governing national conventions should be put into effect.

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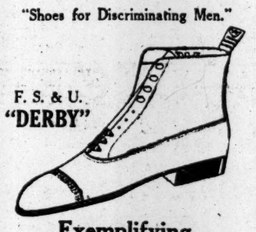

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TOLSTOY PROPOSED ARDENTLY BY MAIL

Widow Publishes Letter in Which He Asked Her to Say "Yes" with Her Whole Soul.

AROUSED BY CZAR'S THREAT

French Press Condemns the Alleged Order to Destroy All of Tolstoy's Posthumous Manuscripts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—How Count Tolstoy proposed is told in one of a series of letters just published by his widow, Countess Sophia André Evna Tolstoy, who has given the originals to the Moscow Historical Museum. There are 656 letters in all, beginning with the proposal of marriage, in September, 1862, and ending in June, 1910.

In a short preface the widow writes: "Before leaving this life to join the man I love in that spiritual region where he has gone, I wish to share with the people who love and respect his memory his letters to me, so that they may follow our forty-eight years of, almost to the end, happy union."

Tostoy's first letter reads: "Tell me, as an honest being, do you wish to be my wife, but only if with all your soul say yes. Better no if you have the shadow of a doubt. It would be dreadful for me to hear no, but I would find the strength to support it."

He adds: That if a month before some one had told him "what I am suffering, and fortunately suffering, I would have died of laughter."

The letters during the first years of their married life are devoted to intimate family messages, and, like the entire correspondence, breathe perfect tenderness and candor. In 1867 his health began to fail, and for years this was the leading topic of the letters. He had periods of great depression and insomnia. In one letter he writes:

"If money is needed it will be found. Unfortunately, money always is and will be, and there are always volunteeds to spend others' earnings. Every conscious and willing reduction in expenditure in our family by 5 rubles a month is worth more than acquiring 50,000 rubles."

The letters contain expressions of opinion regarding various writers, of which the most remarkable are the following: "Kipling's work is poor. He strives after originality, but remains only dishevelled. Zola, Maupassant, and Tchekoff demoralize the people, for they dont' distinguish what is good from what is bad. Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar' is amazingly bad."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The reported order by the Czar to destroy all of Tolstoi's posthumous manuscripts has raised a storm of protest. The Paris newspapers are urging the authors of the world to take action to prevent such an outrageous act of vandalism.

Ruy Blas, which first published the story, says: "The Czar has just ordered all of Tolstoi's posthumous manuscripts seized and burned by the hangman. It doesn't matter in the least that the Holy Synod excommunicated the great thinker. The civilized world will never tolerate the destruction of any manuscripts by the author of such a work as 'Anna Karenine.'"

"Who knows that among Tolstoi's papers there may not be a work equal to 'Resurrection,'" exclaims the Intransigeant. "The Russian Government goes too far in threatening to do what the author's family shrink from doing, when considering the fate of the posthumous papers of the illustrious writer."

IRISHMEN JUBILATE HOME RULE VICTORY

United League Urges Redmond to Stand Firm Against the Ulster Dissenters.

ALL OPPOSE COMPROMISE

Carnegie Hall Meeting Hails John Purroy Mitchel as Grandson of a Fenian Patriot.

The United Irish League met in Carnegie Hall last night and celebrated the practical achievement of home rule for the Emerald Isle with truly Celtic heartiness and vigor. The crowd in the big auditorium arose to its feet and cheered to the echo a grandson of the Irish patriot and Fenian, John Mitchel, when the Collector of the Port of New York was introduced for the speech of the evening.

The meeting also went on record as urging John E. Redmond to stand firm against the dissenters in Ulster, and unanimously adopted a "no compromise" resolution. This resolution offered the sympathy of Irishmen in the United States to the Irish of Great Britain in the loss to the cause of Patrick Ford, editor of The Irish World. It also commended the leadership of John E. Redmond and the patriotism of his colleagues in the Irish Nationalist Party.

The introduction of John Purroy Mitchel as the grandson of the Fenian of that name was the signal for a prolonged demonstration. Mr. Mitchel said in part:

"I assure you that I regard it as a high honor to have been invited to join you here to-night in this celebration of an Irish victory. As a past President of the Municipal Council of the United Irish League, I know of the good work that has been done in this country to assist in the accomplishment of that victory. I am glad to be able to compliment you upon the work that has been done for Ireland and the material and moral aid that you have given for the cause of Irish national self government.

Mr. Mitchel referred to the splendid leadership of John Redmond, and the mention of the name aroused the crowd to cheers. He described the measure of success reached in Parliament, and predicted that the Home Rule bill would be passed over the veto of the House of Lords in the Spring. He described the establishment of the Irish Privy Council and the proposed Irish Parliament. He said this would consist of two bodies of forty members in the upper house and 163 in the lower. Of the latter Ulster would have fifty-nine, the largest of any Irish county.

"Shall a selfish, disloyal Irish group in Ulster wreck the prospects for Irish nationalism?" asked Mr. Mitchel.

The crowd chorused a thunderous "no," and an ardent champion of Mr. Mitchel's candidacy for Mayor Called for three cheers for John Mitchel, which were given right heartily.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo of New York, an Ulster man, put the audience in good humor when he referred to Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster opposition, as "Sir Furioso Carson."

"I sometimes wonder," said Mr. McAdoo, "how Carson can keep a straight face. If he had the slightest sense of humor or if the misguided Orangemen who follow him had any appreciation of fun they would laugh themselves off the platform as champions of civil and religious rights in Ireland."

Carnegie Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with Irish and American flags, and the banners of the Irish societies were profusely displayed. Representatives were present from the Wexford Men's Association, the County West Mead Men's Association, the County Sligo Association, the Galway Men's Association, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Cork Men's Association, and the County Cavan Association.

Mme. Marie Narelle, a favorite at Irish gatherings, sang "The Green Hills of Ireland" and "The West's Awake," but it was her dramatic rendition of "O'Donnell Aboo" that aroused the militancy of the Irish and brought out the battle cry of freedom.

BOYS FIND MURDERED MAN.

Body Was Lying In Woods Not Far from Sing Sing Prison.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Michael John Glavin, 35 years old, who was wanted in Boston on a charge of abandoning his wife, was found dead in a clump of woods not far from Sing Sing Prison by two boys this afternoon. He had been murdered. Death was caused by a blow behind the left ear that fractured the skull.

Glavin had been working in a local piano shop. Yesterday he was paid off, and went to a saloon near the railroad station. He was there until late at night. This morning he was seen walking unsteadily on South Water Street. It was mid-afternoon when the boys found his body. Only $1 was found in his clothing, and Coroner Dunn believes that he was murdered for his pay.

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Overcoats made to sell up to	*$42.50 now*	**23.50**
Suits made to sell up to	*$45.00 now*	
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"LEFT TWO WIDOWS."

THIS heading is quoted from a recent daily paper and referred to a resident of Camden who died recently.

Those who bought property from him during his lifetime are wondering which of the two is the real widow and whether the right one signed the deeds.

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FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

Johnson Suggests Ways to Celebrate It on Thursday.

Fire Prevention Day will be observed in this city on Thursday of this week. Lectures will be delivered on this day by teachers and Principals in every school in the city. Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson has appealed directly to the public to observe the day by ascertaining the fire hazards in their homes or places of business and removing dangers or notifying the Fire Department, the Tenement House Department, or the State Department of Labor.

In addition to the lectures in the schools on Fire Prevention Day, Commissioner Johnson has arranged for a series of talks on the subject to public school pupils by Inspectors in the Fire Prevention Bureau.

"During the present year," said Commissioner Johnson yesterday, "we have cut down the fire loss and the number of fires to a remarkable degree. Since the first of the year there have been 2,073 fewer fires than during the corresponding period last year. How many lives have been saved by this reduction in the number of fires can be only guessed at. Incendiarism is on the wane."

Here are some of things which the public can do on Fire Prevention Day, and at other times as well, to cooperate with the Fire Department:

They can exercise greater care in the handling of matches, cigars, and cigarettes and in the handling of all inflammables.

They can cause the removal of all rubbish or other fire breeders from their places of business.

They can examine the heating and lighting appliances of the buildings they occupy and ascertain if they are in proper condition.

In mercantile establishments, factories, and other buildings, where fire drills are installed, such drills should be practiced on Fire Prevention Day.

What 40 years have taught us

¶ That perfection is a slow process.

¶ That any other process is slower still.

¶ That Rome and good ready-made clothes are not built in a day.

¶ That style in clothes is a matter of instinct rather than judgment.

¶ That good workmanship is the only royal road to success.

¶ That the public has no charity for offenders, but it dotes on a winner.

¶ That a man is vainer than a woman, but hates to have it suspected.

¶ That to give a man distinction in his dress is to be remembered even when the one woman is forgotten.

¶ And finally, that if you have not called on us yet it is only a matter of time when you will.

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LOSSES ON SUBSIDIARIES

New York & Westchester Greatest Burden—Some Steamboat Lines a Load—Pullman Sale Defended.

The forty-second annual report of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the first to be published under the new management, will be issued to-day in a greatly enlarged form. For the first time the pamphlet includes an account of the operation during the year of all of the numerous subsidiary trolley, lighting, steamship, and other companies. Regarding the trolley subsidiaries the report says:

"The past year marks the completion of a period in which the Directors deemed it essential, for the protection of its lines and the enlargement of its business, and to serve effectively the public and develop the New England States by a comprehensive transportation system operated co-operatively with the railroad, to adopt the policy of acquiring an interest in various transportation lines adjacent to and serving the territory in which the railroad is located. These acquisitions, in the opinion of the board, were legally made, and after due consideration that they were for the best interests of the company and the public, which is the only source from which its revenues are derived, but the company has no desire to retain these investments except in conformity with law and sound public policy."

The New Haven earned less than 5 per cent. on its $180,000,000 of stock last year, although dividends totaling 7½ per cent. were paid. The gross revenues were $68,613,000, an increase of $4,157,000, while operating expenses increased $5,600,000, leaving a decrease of $1,442,000 in net. The surplus left for dividends amounted to $8,922,000, a loss of $4,463,000, and the dividends paid to $13,486,000, leaving a deficit for the year of $4,564,000.

The report says that while the earnings for the first few months of the year were highly encouraging, being the greatest in the road's history for a similar period, the net results showed a heavy decrease, due mainly to expenditures to put the property and equipment in better condition and to pay increased wages. The unfortunate accidents and the continued investigations are held responsible for demoralizing the force and bringing about unusually heavy outlays.

"While the human factor was one cause for the deplorable accidents referred to, the management did not attempt to evade its full responsibility," says the report. "The efforts of the officers and employes were systematically devoted to raising the railroad service to higher standards of efficiency.

"This company owns and operates a well-established railroad in a very valuable traffic-producing territory, and its shareholders and its officers and employes have every reason to retain their confidence in the earning capacity of the property, and to give their aid and influence to the management in strengthening it in every possible way."

The sale of the company's parlor and sleeping car privileges to the Pullman Company, one of the acts of C. S. Mellen which have been most severely criticised by stockholders, is explained at length. The contract with the Pullman Company was made effective Jan. 1 last, and continues for twenty years. The payment to the railroad for this privilege is at a stated rate per annum, and relieves the company of all expenses in connection with the operation of parlor and sleeping cars. Under the terms of the agreement the Pullman Company has paid the New Haven substantially the book value of all the parlor and sleeping cars owned by it, and has agreed to substitute for the existing equipment the highest type of all-steel modern cars, and to furnish such similar equipment as may be needed in the future. The result of the agreement has been to relieve the railroad of a capital expenditure of about $4,000,000 for prospective new equipment, as well as immediately to pay into its treasury $3,300,000 for the old equipment, which in a very short time would have had to be replaced with modern steel cars.

"Considering these advantages," says the report, "coupled with an insistent immediate public demand for steel parlor and sleeping cars which could only be met by the Pullman Company, the fact that the Pullman service was in use upon other railroads in and adjoining the territory in which this company operates, the convenience of interchanging equipment with all connecting lines when required, and the further fact that on account of the prospective interchange of equipment with the Pennsylvania by the New York Connecting Railroad to and from the South and West, which will necessitate a provision for cars of construction and type that the Pennsylvania will allow through its New York tunnels and in its station, it was believed to be profitable and for the best interests of the company to make this agreement with the Pullman Company."

Under the agreement with the New York Central to share equally in the net results of the operation of the Boston & Albany there was a surplus of $42,580 for the past year. An agreement has been made with the Central for the acquisition of a one-half interest in equipment provided by the Central for use on the Boston & Albany. The cost of the New Haven's half interest so far is about $3,000,000.

Ownership of the New York, Westchester & Boston has proved a costly luxury for the New Haven to date. In the past year that road has gross earnings of only $290,000, expenses of $470,000, fixed charges of $1,130,000, and a deficit from operation of $1,405,000. The Berkshire Street Railway was operated at a deficit of $92,000. The Central New England Railway earned a profit of $914,000, and the Connecticut Company a surplus of $109,000 after the payment of $1,500,000 in dividends.

The Hartford & New York Transportation Company, operating steamboats, lost $10,000, and the Housatonic Power Company had a deficit of $243 after paying $120,000 in dividends. The Millbrook Company lost $180,000. The New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat Company earned a surplus of $25,000, and the New England Navigation Company a surplus of $1,987,000. The New England Steamship Company had a deficit of $355,000. The New York & Stamford Railway lost $36,000, but the Rhode Island Company, operating street railways, earned $670,000 over interest charges. The Westchester Street Railroad lost $55,000 and the Westport Water Company lost $2,724.

FOSS AGAIN WARNS.

Tells Unions Strike for Seniority Would Force State to Interfere.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—A strike undertaken by the engineers and firemen of the New Haven road with the rule of seniority as the issue "will compel this Commonwealth to adopt suitable measures for the protection of its citizens," Gov. Foss again asserted in an open letter to-night. This communication was in answer to one addressed to him by officials of the railway employes last Friday, stating their attitude regarding a strike vote being taken on the road.

The Governor told the union officials that their letter was written "upon the assumption that your organization is engaged in a private calling and that he State or nation will in some way trespass upon the rights and freedom of your members if they undertake to regulate the conditions of employment." He added:

"This assumption is wholly inadmissible." His letter continued:

The railroads of the country are engaged in a public calling and are therefore subject to public regulation. The same is true of the employes of the railroads, and your organization has no more right to resent regulation by the State or Nation than have the railroads to resent control by the same authority.

When your organization adopts a course of action which would disorganize the business of our citizens, throw labor out of employment, and interfere with the supply of food and fuel, it is subject to control just as much as the railroad would be if, in similar manner, it refused to operate its trains or otherwise perform its duties as a public carrier.

Public regulation in the one case is as justified as it is in the other, and neither the railroads their employes have any right to object to such regulation as interference with their freedom.

When capital is invested in the business of transportation, it thereby places itself in a public calling in which it is rightfully subject to public regulation, and the same is true of labor.

The failure of your organization to realize that its members are engaged in a public calling is further evidenced by the fact that it has seen fit to take a vote upon the strike before the completion of negotiations with the company, and therefore before either the members of the organization or the public, which is really a party to the controversy, are in a position to know fully the facts in the case and the proper course to pursue. There is great need that some means shall be provided by which a question like this, which affects the welfare of every man, woman, and child in New England, shall not be determined by a private organization in advance of a full determination of the facts.

Taking a vote upon the strike in advance of the conclusion of negotiations seems to indicate a desire to force a settlement by intimidating rather than by free and open discussion of the merits of the case.

Your letter further assumes that public regulation of the conditions under which the members of your organization are employed would subject them to the control of the railroads and involve disregard of their rights.

Such an assumption is quite as unwarranted as would by the similar assumption that public control of the capital invested in the transportation industry involves disregard of the rights of capital. Both labor and capital have rights which must be respected in any plan of governmental regulation.

Your letter makes clear that the rule of seniority is the real issue between your organization and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It does not, however, present any new arguments in favor of the rule, and will not change the attitude of any fair-minded man.

Upon that point I can only repeat that a strike undertaken upon the issue will alienate the sympathy of the public and compel this Commonwealth to adopt suitable measures for the protection of its citizens.

USED BOY TO ROB A CHURCH

Thieves Take Sacred Vessels from St. Rose of Lima at Rockaway.

What is believed by the police to have been a theft by a small boy took place at Rockaway Beach some time on Saturday night, when two sacred vessels valued at $800 were taken from the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima. The theft was discovered at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when the rector, the Rev. James J. Bennett, found that the Tabernacle had been broken open and a jeweled chalice worth $400 removed and that an ostensorium of equal value had been taken from a closet in the sacristy.

Examination revealed a thirty-foot ladder resting against a stained glass window on the south side of the church. The window had been forced. The thief evidently had lowered himself into the church with the aid of the guy rope used to raise and lower the transom.

From the small size of footprints left on the wall the police concluded that the thief was a boy, although it is probable that he was directed by an older confederate.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER ILL.

Her Malady Defers Her Husband's Trip to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—John D. Rockefeller's departure for New York has been postponed indefinitely owing to the illness of Mrs. Rockefeller. That was announced by Mr. Rockefeller today.

The oil man, looking well, attended a service in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church this morning. He declined to comment on the report that Mrs. Rockefeller was learning lip reading and the sign language because of growing deafness.

"You must pardon me," he said. "I would rather not discuss that."

Spends $1,245,580 in Car Equipment

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 5.—The International and Great Northern Railroad Company has filed a car trust agreement with the Secretary of State showing that it has purchased from Blair & Co., of New York, 200 box cars, 400 stock cars, 200 gondola cars, and thirteen oil-burning consolidation freight locomotives. The total consideration is $1,245,580, of which $245,580 is paid in cash. The Equitable Trust Company of New York is named as trustee.

Back numbers of magazines and newspapers are frequently needed. Consult the Book Section of The New York Times Review of [illegible]—Adv.

THAW WAS INDICTED, SAYS GOV. FELKER

Has a Certified Copy of Suppressed Document and Shows Jerome Told the Truth.

CLEARS UP JURY MYSTERY

Dutchess County Action Rescinded When Jerome Sent Word He Was After Man Higher Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 5.—Gov. Samuel D. Felker dealt a body blow to the talk of an "investigation" of William Travers Jerome, when he said to-day that he was satisfied Mr. Jerome had told the exact facts in saying that the Dutchess County Grand Jury had found an indictment against Harry K. Thaw.

The Governor's statement, in which he also said that a delay of a few days would be granted to the New York State authorities in which to file further evidence, caused the Thaw lawyers much worry.

"I am now convinced that Mr. Jerome stated the exact facts when he asserted at the extradition hearing on Sept. 23 that an indictment had been found by the Dutchess County Grand Jury, and held up on his representation that he desired to conduct the investigation of the escape on a broad scale in New York County," said Gov. Felker.

"I have in my possession a certified copy of the indictment which was voted by the Dutchess County Grand Jury. This indictment is accompanied by the affidavit from District Attorney Edward A. Conger of Dutchess County, to the effect that it was a true copy, and also by a letter from Mr. Conger detailing the circumstances.

"In this letter Mr. Conger stated that the reason the indictment had not been officially filed was because of the request made by Mr. Jerome.

"Mr. Thaw is not under indictment at present. The condition of things is exactly as it was before the Dutchess County Grand Jury began its investigation. There is no indictment pending again Thaw, but Mr. Jerome was correct in his statement that an indictment had been voted.

"My decision on the matter probably will be delayed until the end of the week. Mr. Bernard Jacobs, the New Hampshire representative of New York State, called me on the telephone and requested that I withhold my decision until further papers could be filed on behalf of the New York authorities. I told Mr. Jacobs to put his request in writing, and when it reaches me at noon to-morrow I shall undoubtedly grant the application. This will mean in all probability that my decision cannot be announced before the end of the week.

In a supplementary statement Gov. Felker said:

"Mr. Conger informed me that on Sept. 18 the Dutchess County Grand Jury voted to indict Thaw on the charge of conspiracy. On the following day, Sept. 19, there was a vote to rescind, which was supplemented by still another vote to hold the matter open until Sept. 22, because Mr. Conger had received a message from Mr. Jerome that he was on the trail of the man higher up.

"On Sept. 22 another vote was taken, this time to adjourn until Oct. 6."

It is understood that the "man higher up" was referred to in the Conger letter as a "wealthy and influential person." Bernard Jacobs was communicated with at his home in Lancaster to-night, and said he had spoken to the Governor about delay, but had fixed no date until he could confer with Mr. Jerome.

"Mr. Jerome will get into communication with the Governor either by letter or telegraph before to-morrow noon and fix the date," he said. "I am not sure now whether we will ask for a longer extension than the end of the week. Probably that would be sufficient time."

Thaw's attorneys said that they could not tell whether they would ask for another extension until they had seen what Mr. Jerome had to submit.

Gov. Felker's interview lent much color to the report that he intended to honor New York's request for the extradition of Thaw.

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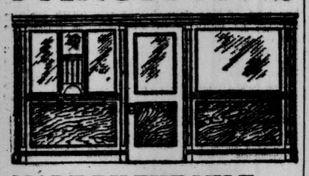

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PARKHURST FLAYS TAMMANY BOSS

"An Unjailed Villain" and "Colossal Reprobate" Terms Applied to Head of Wigwam.

PLEADS FOR TRUE FUSION

We Must Have It, He Says, Unless We Are to Wreck the Nation Through Moral Debility.

"If ever there was a State that was pagan in its politics, that State is the State of New York."

This assertion was made by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday, when he preached on the moral that nations as well as men must work out their own salvation. He did not mention the leader of Tammany Hall by name, but he flayed him as an "unjailed villain," saying:

"There is one man, a graduate from the barroom, bad from away back, who holds the entire Commonwealth in his fist, and at the New York end of the telephone dictates at the Albany end the civic destiny of this great body of people that amuse themselves by calling themselves intelligent, independent, and Godly.

"It is enough to draw tears from the eyes of the angels and to create laughter in the regions infernal—and all of that, too, in a State that is the head centre of efforts for the propagation of the Gospel and the conversion of heathen beyond the Pacific. It is a situation so ghastly as to be almost ludicrous."

Before giving his analysis of the political situation Dr. Parkhurst inveighed against the indifference of parents to the character-building of their children and the incapacity of modern institutions of education to inculcate sound principles in growing minds.

"This is not a time or place where I care to enter into the details of the political situation," said Dr. Parkhurst. "Those details are already impressive enough to any man who has an eye to see, a mind to understand, a heart to feel and suffer.

Wickedness Made Magnificent.

"That such a condition should prevail and that organized wickedness, made conspicuous in the personality of one colossal reprobate, should be able to roll itself, juggernaut-like, over the entire territory of our civic life, creates for depravity a kind of royalty, a sort of horrid magnificence that wins for itself a species of diabolic fascination fostering young depravity in all ranks of life, the higher as well as the lower, and accustoming our boys who are beginning to live and our young men who are entering upon the activities of life, accustoming them, I say, to the unrepressed presence of a corruption that is State-wide in its imperialism. We respire the taint that is in the atmosphere which we breathe, and, consciously or unconsciously, become morally impregnated by it.

"Whatever interest God may have in this country or in this State, He will have no more interest in it than we have. The State, like the individual, must work out its own salvation."

Dr. Parkhurst, standing in the pulpit of his church, more or less in shadow, spoke with startling emphasis as he brought his fist down on the manuscript before him and said in a ringing voice:

"We have no worse a condition here in New York than we deserve. If we think so much of our own personal interests, our money, our clothes, amusements or our dissipations, that we have no bigness of heart or vigor of soul and purpose left to lay upon the altar of public salvation, then we must not find fault with Providence for letting things be as they are, or find fault with organized political depravity for causing the fair field of the Empire State to be converted into a moral Sahara, for it is a moral Sahara if one unjailed villain can dominate our entire civil life."

There was a little gasp from the congregation as it recognized the fact that Dr. Parkhurst could only have one man in mind, and that he meant the dominant political leader of New York when he spoke of an "unjailed villain." The preacher did not appear to notice the sensation he had created, but went on with added emphasis:

The Cure for the Evil.

"I just said that we have no worse condition than we deserve, and that is so because the men and women of the State could prevent it if they would. Among other things, Republicans, Democrats and Progressives, instead of figuring first of all how they could capitalize their own partisan interest, should regardlessly hurl themselves against the common enemy and so strenuously make that the objective point of their endeavor as to recover themselves from relations of mutual antagonism, and harness their efforts under the yoke of a higher purpose—and a necessary purpose, too, unless we are going to wreck our national history by that same kind of moral debility that has been the undoing of so many nations that have gone before.

"And this that we are pleading for is not to be accomplished by any sort of proxy work or any kind of machinery. Great results always have got to be brought about exactly as they were brought about by our Lord, not by our money, not by our schooling, not by our vast manufactories, not by our immense crops.

"Next only to the power of God the engines of history is the manhood of men and the womanhood of women; but manhood and womanhood that are applied, that are personally hurled against the evil that is in the world, self-surrendered in splendid sacrifice, liable to get tired, liable to be thought queer, liable to get hurt, liable to experience which may look like defeat, which, however, is only God's way of spelling the beginning of victory. That is what we are for. That is what we are made for; just as much as Christ was made for Calvary."

Bull Moose Hymn Sung.

As Dr. Parkhurst finished a deep hush fell over the congregation. He waited almost half a minute before he gave out the closing hymn, and when he did it was in a tone of deep significance that he called upon his hearers to sing the battle hymn of the Bull Moose, "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Before taking up the political situation Dr. Parkhurst read a lecture to twentieth century parenthood. Of children he said:

"Physically they have to be fed, and just as much in their personal life, mental, moral, and spiritual, they grow by feeding, and it is parental vitality of the spiritual sort that constitutes their genuine nutriment."

Social ambitions that lead to the neglect of the child were especially denounced by the preacher.

EXPECT STRAUS TO RUN.

Friends Confident He Will Take Progressive Nomination for Congress

The nomination by the Progressives of Oscar S. Straus for Congress in the Twentieth District aroused much interest among the political leaders yesterday. Mr. Straus is in Europe, but his friends said they were sure he would accept the nomination. The Progressive leaders sent him a cable message asking him to run.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Straus will accept the nomination," said Francis W. Bird, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee. "Before he went away he knew that our action was contemplated, and he made no objection. We expect to hear from him soon."

If Mr. Straus decides to accept the nomination, an interesting fight will develop in the Twentieth District. The district lies east of Fifth Avenue and between Ninety-ninth and 120th Street, and it has a large foreign population. Mr. Straus polled a heavy vote there last Fall when he ran for Governor on the Progressive ticket.

The district is only nominally Democratic. Francis Burton Harrison, who created the present vacancy by resigning from Congress to become Governor General of the Philippines, was elected by about 500 plurality in a three cornered fight, with the anti-Tammany sentiment divided. The Democrats have named as their candidate this year, Jacob A. Cantor, and the Republicans, Louis H. Gutterman. It was said yesterday that an effort would be made by the Fusion forces to have Mr. Gutterman withdrew in favor of Mr. Straus, so that an unbroken front could be presented to Tammany. Many Republicans are said to favor this plan. The Progressive leaders say that with only Mr. Straus and Mr. Cantor in the field, Mr. Straus's election would be assured.

FUSIONISTS ASK FOR CASH.

Money Needed at Once for Fight Against Tammany.

Chairman Robert Adamson of the Fusion Committee of 107 issued an appeal yesterday for funds to carry on the anti-Tammany campaign. Mr. Adamson said that it was essential that money should be contributed to the Fusion cause, but that no gifts would be accepted from those who wanted favors in the event the Fusion ticket won.

"Money is needed, and the need is particularly great right now," he said. "Every one knows that our resources are not the resources of the opposition. Tammany has only to make known its wants, and those who have fattened at public expense or have hopes of doing so open wide their purses. Contributions from corporations cannot be accepted. Contributions from office holders and Civil Service employes cannot be solicited. But from the great body of voters, from all those who are interested in good government in New York City, we expect to receive our financial support, and upon that great body of good citizens I call for generous contributions."

It was announced at the Fusion headquarters yesterday that William S. Van Cliet, ex-President of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, had notified Mr. Adamson that he would support John Purroy Mitchel and the rest of the Fusion ticket. A copy of a letter written by ex-Alderman Alexander S. Drescher, one of the Democratic leaders of Brooklyn, to John H. McCooey, Tammany's Brooklyn boss, was also given out. McCooey had named Drescher as one of his campaign committee to conduct the fight in Kings County, but in his letter Mr. Drescher declined to serve and announced that he would support Mr. Mitchel.

Discus Thower Duncan In Football.

Jim Duncan, the discus thrower of the Amateur Athletic Union, was largely instrumental in the victory of the Bradhurst Field Club football team yesterday over the Walnut A. C. eleven of New Rochelle by the score of 13 to 0. It was the opening game of both teams, and Duncan's good work was done with long end runs and clever punting. The club is anxious to arrange a game with any 155-pound team for Oct. 12, offering a suitable guarantee.

Special Sale of Re-built Coles

14 Real Bargains in Used Cars

14 GOOD Cole cars taken in from satisfied Cole owners who have purchased newer models.

14 *real bargains* for the man who wants to buy at a small price a car that is good for years of comfortable and satisfactory service.

Every car has gone through our own shop, has been put in first-class mechanical condition, painted and made ready for the road.

Don't confuse this sale with the average sale of so-called "second-hand" cars. For a used car is very apt *not* to be a bargain unless you buy it from a reputable concern like the Colt-Stratton Company, whose Used Car Department is as responsible a part of their business as their New Car Department.

These 14 cars are in such condition, even as to appearance, that any man may well be proud to own one, for

Every One of These Used Coles Has Suited Some Owner So Well That Only a Newer Cole Could Satisfy Him Better

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SLAP AT ROOSEVELT IN BARNES REPLY

Colonel, He Says, Appeals to Unthinking Persons—Statements Strengthen His Foes.

ANSWERS ON THE IVES CASE

And Defends Court of Appeals—Explains Workmen's Act, Which Was Nullified.

Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, replied yesterday to the speech made by Col. Roosevelt in which the Colonel attacked Mr. Barnes, and in defending his doctrine of the recall assailed the Court of Appeals for its decision in the Ives case.

"The character and the strength of the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt as a public man," said Mr. Barnes, "are due to the fact of his unique mental constitution and to the irresponsibility of his public utterances. But that is not now the point. His speech of Friday night is filled with incorrect and fallacious statements, colored to give the appearance of truth. It relies upon the lack of information of many, the indifference of many, and that carelessness in thinking and reasoning of many, for which state of affairs his own public utterances are largely the cause."

Mr. Barnes pointed out that in the Ives case the New York Legislature in 1910 passed a law providing that in certain hazardous occupations an injured employe, or in case of death his heirs, might recover from the employer regardless of his own fault. Under this law, he said, an action was brought by a man named Ives for damages, and by a unanimous vote the Court of Appeals declared the law was null and void "because it deprived the defendant of his property in violation of the mandate of the people regarding the right of property reaffirmed by them as fundamental law when they adopted the Constitution in 1894."

To Judge Werner, said Mr. Barnes, was assigned the duty of writing the opinion, and the Judge reported that the court admitted the strength of the appeal, "but we think it is an appeal which must be made to the people and not to the court."

Quoting Mr. Roosevelt, who referred to the judges of the court as "six worthy elderly men in the exercise of their functions as irresponsible lawmakers," Mr. Barnes said:

"The Judges of the Court of Appeals, in rendering that decision, were not 'irresponsible lawmakers.' The Legislature was the irresponsible lawmaker. The Judges of the Court of Appeals would have been 'irresponsible lawmakers' had they permitted the Legislature to violate any provision of the fundamental law which is the directly expressed will of the people. Mr. Roosevelt is guilty of willful misrepresentation when he says that the Court of Appeals forbade the 'people of the State of New York to do what the people of the nation can do, and what the people of half the other States of the Union have already done,' in that he does not differentiate between the unconstitutional Workmen's Compensation act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1910 and the Workmen's Compensation act recently passed by Congress, of which no one doubts the constitutionality, and other Workmen's Compensation acts that have been passed by other States."

Regarding Col. Roosevelt's statement that "at present here in this State we are living under the law of the Court of Appeals," Mr. Barnes said:

"That is a deliberate and absolute falsehood. We are living under the law adopted by the people themselves at the election of 1894 by a vote of 410,497 to 220,402, which the Court of Appeals has upheld against its violation by the Legislature."

Speaking of Col. Roosevelt's ideas on the recall of judicial decisions, Mr. Barnes said:

"I understand perfectly Mr. Roosevelt's proposal on this matter. I wish that his followers understood it as well. What he proposes is an amendment to the Constitution which will provide that when the high court has declared an act of the Legislature to be in violation of the mandate of the people expressed in the Constitution, the people themselves, at the next election, can withdraw that mandate in a specific case. I do not believe that the people of the State of New York, when they come to adopt a new Constitution, as they will shortly, will provide in it that the Legislature may take the property of any man in the State without compensation; but no man can foretell what might be the verdict of a majority of the electorate of this State if the Legislature did violate that Constitutional mandate in a specific case.

Mr. Barnes would make no comment upon Col. Roosevelt's remark as he sailed for South America on Saturday to the effect that Mr. Barnes's charge that there had been a secret arrangement with the Progressives and Democrats regarding Justice Seabury's nomination was "one of Barnes's habitual lies."

"I simply desire to confine myself to the argument regarding the Ives case," said Mr. Barnes.

SEVEN BRONX TICKETS.

Political Situation Is Tangled Owing to a Split in Fusion.

The approach of the first election since the Bronx became a county finds the political parties there rent by internal strife. The situation became confused from the moment the Fusion Committee of 107 began to draw up a county ticket. The slate for the Bronx put out by the Committee of 107 was not at all satisfactory to either the Republicans, the Progressives, the Independent Democrats, or the Hearst followers, with the result that each of these organizations prepared tickets of its own. Now the only men named by the Committee of 107 on which all are united are John Purroy Mitchel, candidate for Mayor; George McAneny, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and William A. Prendergast, candidate for Controller.

Last week Mr. Mitchel tried to bring the warring leaders of the Republican, Progressive, Independence League, and independent Democratic organizations together in support of a ticket satisfactory to all, but the plan fell through, and now it is improbable that any changes will be made in the anti-Tammany tickets that have been adopted in the county.

Tammany is watching the situation in the Bronx with apprehension. The Democratic organization is divided there, several of the leaders having deserted Tammany Hall and thrown their support to the anti-Tammany forces. It is said that Charles F. Murphy has about made up his mind that the county will be lost to the organization this year. The Republicans say that Mitchel will carry the county by at least 10,000 plurality.

There are seven tickets in the field in the Bronx, the Democratic, Republican, Progressive, Independence League, Jefferson Union, Socialist, and Prohibition. On their ticket the Democrats nominated many office holders, and it is agreed that they are not so popular or well known as the candidates on the other slates.

The Tammany organization practically lost control of the county when several of their best district leaders broke away from the organization last June as a result of Tammany's attempt to keep the Bronx from becoming a county. Eugene J. McGuire, Tammany leader of the Thirty-second district, South, led the opposition to Tammany, and he left the organization, taking with him Thomas H. O'Neill of the Thirty-second district, North; James Brady, Thomas Egan, ex-Assemblyman; Martin Lyons, Andrew Kelly, and William Flynn. All these leaders are now lined up with the Republicans in an attempt to keep Tammany out of the Bronx entirely. It was said yesterday that Tammany was still pleading with McGuire to come back into the organization, even promising to allow him to name any one he chose for office. Frederick Humphrys, who succeeded McGuire as leader of the Thirty-second district, also deserted Tammany recently and went over to the McGuire faction, as a result of which he lost his office of Transfer Tax Examiner. McGuire and his followers formed an organization known as the Bronx Democracy Union, and to make his influence felt he formed an alliance with the Republicas.

The Socialists have put up a straight ticket, but the Republican leaders say that the county Socialist vote in the county will not be more than 5,000.

Another complication has arisen in the county over the fight that will be made this Fall to elect a State Senator to succeed Stephen J. Stilwell, who was convicted of soliciting a bribe. The Democrats have named Henry Davison as their candidate, while the Republicans and independent Democrats have named former Assemblyman Morris Schector. The confusion arises over the fact that the Progressives have nominated Lazarus E. Schlector. The Republicans say that the Progressives selected a candidate deliberately with a name similar to theirs in order to take advantage of the confusion that would follow.

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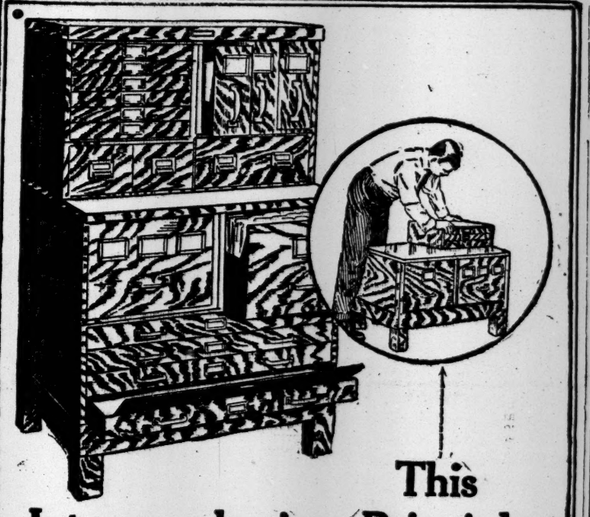

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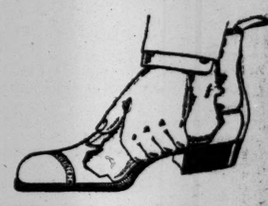

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.

Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....804 Washington Street
Staten Island.8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1913.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE COURTS.

Mr. ROOSEVELT devoted a good part of his time on Friday evening to scolding and ridiculing the Court of Appeals with distinct reference to Judge WERNER, with whom he appears to have tried in vain to bargain about a Progressive indorsement. The latter incident would be of little importance in ordinary politics. It has a sinister significance in the career of so ambitious a reformer as Mr. ROOSEVELT.

We hold that it is a bad thing for a man of prominence in our public life to scold a court, unless for very good reason, and a worse thing for such a man to ridicule the court. The function of the Court of Appeals in the scheme of American democracy—the function of interpreting, guarding, and enforcing the fundamental law as fixed by the people—is of priceless value. It has been and is regarded by authoritative critics of European nations as the richest contribution of our Republic to the development of orderly freedom. To blame such a court, to make it the object of partisan contention, is one of the worst offenses that a party leader can commit. Mr. ROOSEVELT has, we regret to say, been guilty of this offense.

Judge WERNER of the Court of Appeals, having been nominated by the Republican Party, Mr. ROOSEVELT seeks to make the decision written by the Judge in the workmen's compensation case the main issue of this year's campaign. He brings forward his plan of popular revision of judicial decisions. He presents it as the only mode of securing the justice which he asserts that the court denies. He deliberately ignores and conceals the fact that there is pending an amendment to the Constitution on which the people will vote next month, which removes the obstacle to compensation found by the court. He insists on his scheme of popular revision when he knows that it is rendered utterly needless by the amendment of the Constitution which is sure to be adopted. This is not statesmanship; it is not legitimate party leadership.

The Court of Appeals found that the Constitution stood in the way of a compensation act. Mr. ROOSEVELT says that the decision was wrong and should be submitted to the direct vote of the people. In doing so he treats the court with intentional disrespect. He calls the Judges "half a dozen well-meaning, elderly gentlemen." He goes further and asserts:

> Mr. BARNES's candidates for the Judgeships uphold the doctrine that our Constitution is designed to do injustice for the sake of the powerful and wealthy, and we uphold the doctrine that it was designed to work justice to those who cannot by themselves get justice.

This is deliberate misrepresentation. The candidates for Judgeships on the Appeals Bench to whom he refers, including Judge WERNER, never upheld any such doctrine. They would reject, condemn, and despise such a doctrine. They hold the very opposite.

The sentiment to which Mr. ROOSEVELT appeals in this wild and reckless attack upon the judiciary is essentially the sentiment of lawlessness. With most of his followers this desire is based on the feeling that their aims are just and righteous. With some of them and, to a great extent, with him, the desire is selfish. With a certain number it is vicious. The judiciary is the one means in our system of government to secure deliberation, consistency, and justice, to make sure that the will of the people—which finally must control—is fairly and honestly formed, expressed, and enforced. To try to belittle, break down, or weaken the judiciary is in the nature of civic crime. To that Mr. ROOSEVELT's conduct tends.

UNSAFE EXITS.

If factory owners wish to violate with impunity the new fire prevention law, operative since last Wednesday, they may lock their doors of egress and maintain insufficient stairways and fire escapes. The enforcement of the law in these respects has been transferred from the Fire Commissioner of this city to the head of the Industrial Board of the State Department of Labor. The Industrial Board has been appointed under the new law, but it has no Fire Inspectors.

Fire Commissioner JOHNSON calls attention to the fact that, inasmuch as the Labor Department is without an official head clothed with the appointive power, an additional inspection force authorized by the new law has not been provided. Should a disastrous fire occur like that in Binghamton or in the Triangle factory here as a consequence of this defect in administration, Acting Governor GLYNN would be called upon to explain why he had not nominated a State Fire Commissioner, and referred his appointment to the Senate for speedy confirmation.

MONEY NEEDED AT ONCE.

No political campaign can be successfully conducted without ample funds. There is printing to be done, rent to be paid, and the necessary compensation of a host of clerks and stenographers is large, even when many citizens give their time and labor freely for the cause. The item of postage, too, is considerable. Every good citizen who is hoping for the defeat of Tammany Hall at the polls in November should bear in mind that the legitimate expenses of such a campaign as the Citizens' Municipal Committee is conducting, with every reasonable prospect of success, are heavy.

The anti-Tammany cause is just, and it has the sympathy of every enlightened citizen. A large sum of money will be needed, however, by the Citizens' Municipal Committee between now and Election Day. If that is made up of small sums, contributed largely by citizens of moderate means who are anxious that control of the Board of Estimate, the most vital body in our City Government, shall be placed beyond the influence of Tammany Hall, so much the better.

If one-half the number of citizens who have made up their minds to vote for Mr. MITCHEL, Mr. MCANENY, and the rest of the Fusion ticket will send the sum they think they can afford, no matter how small, to Mr. CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER, Treasurer of the committee, at the Fifth Avenue Building, Madison Square, the fund will be ample. Checks should be drawn to the credit of Mr. BERNHEIMER as Treasurer.

FOR AN ARMY RESERVE.

As the question of a reserve force for the army is one of pressing importance, the plan devised by Representative MCKELLAR of Tennessee, and just referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs by Speaker CLARK, should have serious consideration early in the regular session of Congress. Mr. MCKELLAR is a member of the Military Committee, and it is to be inferred that he has carefully studied the problems to be encountered in establishing a military reserve with the co-operation of the States. Doubtless his plan, in its present form, would be subject to the same criticisms as have been used so freely and, as it seems, so effectively against the proposed payment of salaries to National Guardsmen by the Federal Government. But the danger of the creation of new political influences within the army system, or allied with it, is likely to be discovered by the alert and apprehensive in any proposal to strengthen our land defenses by an arrangement by which Federal funds would be allotted to the various States. If measures cannot be taken in the allotment of funds in this way to prevent their misuse for political purposes, any such plan for the reinforcement of the army must fail. It would be better to have our present small army, without reserves, stand as it is than to have the national military establishment involved further than it is in politics.

Mr. MCKELLAR's plan provides for the establishment in the various States of military colleges, each to have an annual subsidy of $80,000 from the United States Government, with the understanding that each State is to appropriate an additional $40,000 for the maintenance of its school. The colleges will all be under the supervision of the Secretary of War, with military directors detailed from the army. Each is to have 300 pupils, and the idea is that at least 100 young men of good military training will be graduated each year, who, having received their education for nothing, will willingly hold themselves at the order of the War Department for seven years. Young men thus educated might feel that they were fitted to better service than that of a private soldier, to be sure, but in times of peril, when the reserve would be used, advancement for the competent is rapid.

PEACE—A NEW PLAN.

In June of this year the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce urged on the numerous bodies represented the active advocacy of "arbitral jurisdiction" for the settlement of all international controversies, private or public. In our judgment, the plan is more important as regards private disputes than with reference to public ones, and if it is vigorously pressed by the powerful commercial organizations interested it may do incalculable good.

At the latest meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York a report was submitted by the Committee on Arbitration, CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER Chairman, containing an outline of an international plan, drawn up by the committee, with the co-operation of JULIUS HENRY COHEN, Esq. Its main feature is to secure a standard clause in all contracts between merchants carrying on international business, pledging the parties to submit differences to the arbitration tribunal of a Chamber of Commerce, or like body, named therein. The next step is for these bodies to agree to enforce, with all legal and moral means in their power, the decisions of their respective arbitration tribunals. Where no legal means of enforcement are available, the commercial organizations bring pressure to bear on the party against whom an award has been announced who fails to comply with the award. Charges are preferred to any trade association to which he may belong, a record of awards is communicated to all the bodies represented, with names of those refusing compliance and their reasons, if any, given for the refusal. Such procedure necessarily affects the reputation and standing of parties to arbitral contracts, gives them ample opportunity to be heard, but visits them with the disapproval of their business associates if deserved.

The principle of this plan is substantially that which has been applied with encouraging results to arbitration of trade disputes in various countries, notably our own. There is good reason to think that it can be extended to international dealings. Twenty years since it would have been nearly hopeless. But every form of intercommunication has rapidly advanced in that time. Combination and co-operation are constantly spreading in new fields. Common interests, common standards of conduct, common views of business morals and methods are rapidly developing. The commercial world tends to become one community, and its orderly, peaceful administration tends to become more practicable. This plan is a substantial and promising contribution to that beneficent end.

COLLEGE "DILETTANTISM."

We are sure that very many of our readers felt a sense of sincere gratitude to President BROWN of New York University for his word of warning in THE SUNDAY TIMES against what, for lack of a better name, he called "dilettantism" in American college life. The term is not easily defined, but thousands of American parents and thousands of college graduates who have had to cure themselves of its influence know what it means. It is the softening of the mental and moral fibre by lack of vigorous and profitable effort. And with that is the almost unavoidable and very serious evil of a mistaken and petty view of what can and must be done in after life by the young men and women who pass the most important years of their early life in college.

In part this mischievous tendency has its origin in the theory—noble and right when properly applied—that the ideal aim of college training is to develop the intellect and character of the student by high and generally abstract study, leaving for the future preparation for a specific occupation. The essential trouble with this theory is that it can rightly be applied only to a carefully and severely selected body of students, and can be applied successfully to them only by highly gifted instructors working in close relations with a number not too large. Neither of these conditions is met by our colleges as a whole. No adequate selection of students is provided for; no adequate test of earnestness on the one hand or of capability on the other is afterward applied; and in general no adequate provision is made for competent instructors, able and willing to assume the difficult task of intimate and fruitful guidance. It is generally true of all American colleges that a boy or a girl can enter them and graduate from them with a degree of actual acquisition and actual effort far below what will surely be needed, and needed at once, when any of the occupations requiring education shall be taken up. The ideal of general culture is, as we have said, noble and right, but it is useless, and often worse than useless, to adopt it and then to ignore the simple, imperative conditions for its attainment.

President BROWN suggests not exactly the enforcement of these conditions, but a modification of the ideal. He would introduce with the junior year enough specific training for an occupation to arouse, concentrate, and maintain the energies now likely to become released. That, of course, is not the only choice, but it is one that probably fits into the conditions of his own and most other colleges better than any other. It is, moreover, a plan that tends to meet the needs of the enormous mass of students who in this country are being educated wholly or partially at public expense, or by the use of generous gifts. However desirable it is to have a class of highly cultured young men and women, necessarily a small number, the kind of training required to produce such a class cannot be given to the very large numbers who crowd our colleges. For these we believe that the aim of Dr. BROWN is a sound one and his method essentially practicable. It is, at any rate, of very great importance that the tendency in our colleges to unfit students for life should be combated and overcome.

THE DUAL SUBWAY BONDS.

Every bondholder of New York City, actual or prospective, is interested in the price made for the dual subway bonds about to be offered by the underwriters. These bonds are nearer to the property than the city's bonds which are yet to be offered, but without the care which accompanies private appeals for credit. No underwriting is thought necessary for city bonds, which must take their chances with other competitors for credit accommodation without the making of a market for them in the manner reported on Saturday. The private bankers held a mass meeting of the salesmen who will offer these subway bonds to buyers, and gave them a lecture and object lesson. They showed them the property, and explained to them the stability of its present earnings, and the capacity for growth. For example, although the Interborough is now carrying triple the traffic for which it was designed, its power plant is declared capable of enlargement by 30 to 40 per cent. without reconstruction. They were told about the sinking fund, which it is provided shall buy the bonds at 110, and will retire them all eighty years before maturity, or sooner if the bonds are obtainable below 110.

The interest of city bondholders lies in the fact that the city has an investment of $66,000,000 in the same plant, but junior to the underwritten portion. The $170,000,000 which is underwritten is officially described as a "quasi municipal" bond. The junior city bonds have no stronger claim to credit. The city's bonds, pledging its general credit, sell a shade better than 4½ per cent. Now the city's bonds are to be offered in competition with a security admittedly not quite on a 5 per cent. basis. It would seem that if the city's credit is to be maintained the city's offerings should be taken care of in the market in a manner different from the custom, and more nearly like that adopted by private negotiators. It is true that the city's bonds must be offered to public subscription, but the public subscription might be stimulated both by publication of private support and by methods of publicity such as those above described.

Hitherto this has been thought beneath the city's dignity. But the invidious comparison about to be invited is more trying than any test to which the city's sinking credit has been subjected. It would be disappointing to have the city's bonds, a quasi industrial security, sell below the private offering on the same property. It is not likely, nor would it mean what it would seem. The private bonds depend solely on the traffic for their value. If they are worth what they promise to bring it is sure that they will create tax values for the city which will justify its investment, even though it should never receive any earnings. And even if the city should —as is scarcely to be imagined—be disappointed both in traffics and taxes, it remains true that the dual subway contract was nevertheless a necessity, unless the city was to fail in its duty to its citizens. It is not necessary that the city should make a profit. It is necessary at any cost and risk that the citizens of New York shall be provided with cheap and sanitary homes and rescued from the inconveniences of the congestion of population which now destroys family life and burdens wage earners. The city's credit is more dependent on its growth than on any temporary price for its subway bonds, and the city's growth is dependent on the dual subway.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Is Time to End This Nuisance.

If, at this season of the year, politicians who have outer walls of their own would be content to hang their banners on them, and if other politicians would refrain from hanging their banners anywhere at all, that estimable part of our population which resents the misuse of public property would be saved from a too-frequently recurring sense of wrong suffered without excuse or redress.

Not one political banner in a hundred has any decorative value or aesthetic merit. The great majority of them have the ugliness as well as more than the impudence of billboard advertising, and there is not the slightest reason for crediting even the least offensive of them with ever having changed or influenced a single ballot.

Possibly that last statement should be qualified by admitting that a few particularly sensitive voters may have decided, after looking at the portraits these banners carry, that the men who inspired the painter to the production of such atrocities were not to be trusted with power or competent to bear responsibility, and so voted against them. There would be some reason in that, for most of the banner pictures are calculated to fill all beholders with deep suspicion of their "subjects."

That, however, is a consideration that many will call fanciful. Not so to be characterized is the fact that the suspension across a public street of a purely partisan announcement or exhortation is a wrong which, though legalized, is not justified by the obtaining of a "permit" to do it from some board or official guilty of misusing discretionary powers.

As all the parties are guilty of this sin, we cannot advise the boycotting of every one of them that shares it, but when a party does arise that refrains from this particular violation of the proprieties, civic and aesthetic, we shall—well, we shall give to its principles and policies and candidates the special attention they will probably deserve.

Parisians Guard the Stage.

A dispatch from Paris announces that there the part of the public giving support to "variety" shows has keenly interested itself in a grievance of those who consider themselves the proper providers of such amusement—the men and women who through the development of special capacities by training often long and arduous can with some justice claim the title of "artists" and protest against the unfair rivalry of persons who have merely excited curiosity in ways that have nothing to do with the stage.

The display of popular indignation was excited by the appearance at one of the vaudeville theatres of a man who had a part, largely accidental, in bringing about the recovery of the pearl necklace concerning which so much has recently been written. It was intended that he should tell the story of his adventure, but the audiences have refused to hear him, angrily and noisily proclaiming that they will not tolerate the introduction of what they call an American custom.

That the custom is distinctively American is news, but there is no denying that the substitution of notoriety or irrelevant fame for one or another form of histrionic art is far too common in our theatres, and if we had been as far advanced in aesthetic morals, or moral aesthetics, as is the Parisian public we would not have allowed the latter to be the first to revolt against a practice that works serious injury to a large number of honest, hard-working people.

The juggler, the contortionist, the trick bicycle rider, the burlesque singer, the eccentric dancer—these may be a humble folk in comparison with the luminous stars of comedy and tragedy, but their place on the stage is earned by what they do there, and often what they do is really wonderful and worthy of applause. Not as much or anything like it can be said for the intrusion of baseball players and pugilists, of participants in crimes or divorce cases, the heroes or heroines of sensational adventure. When these get the headlines and the big salaries, performers worthier than themselves suffer both humiliation and loss, for their fame is obscured and their pay lowered.

This is a phase of Mr. BRYAN'S recent participation in a tent show hitherto unnoted. His sensitive conscience might well have reproved him for usurping the place and salary of people who on the variety stage satisfy higher forms of curiosity than he does—there.

Aviation Promises to Revive.

Showing an irritation not hard to understand, but quite unnecessary, J. GUY GILPATRIC, an aviator of some note, attempts to answer our recent questions as to why the United States for some time past has left the practice of aerial navigation largely, and its advancement wholly, to other countries. Mr. GILPATRIC ascribes this humiliating situation, first, to the neglect of aviation by our Government, as compared with the fostering and supporting interest which the Governments of several European countries have given to it, and, second, to what he calls the hostility of our press to the new art.

As for the Government, it doubtless might have done more for the aviators than it has, but it has by no means ignored them, and probably the expenditures of no other Government in this direction would have been greater had it not been that in Europe the possibilities of war and the dangers of invasion loom so much more darkly in the sky than they do here. That the attitude of the American press has been hostile to aviation simply is not so. To its achievements and its practitioners our newspapers have devoted an immense amount of appreciative space, and if they have not refrained from disquisitions on its perils, those were recounted, obviously and always, not in discouragement of flying, but in justified incitement of the inventors to remedy the faults and weaknesses of the earlier machines.

Mr. GILPATRIC exaggerates wildly when he says that the death of every aviator has been used as excuse for listing the names of all who met the same fate before. Such lists have been printed, but only on special occasions, usually when the fatalities passed a round number like fifty or a hundred.

Our own theory as to the temporary loss of interest in aviation here is that it was due to excessive commercialism—to the prompt turning of what should have been a generous rivalry in a glorious and magnificent art or sport into a money-making business. Even the WRIGHTS laid themselves open to accusation on that score by fierce litigations in defense of their patents, and neither of them did much flying after they put their aeroplane factory on a paying basis. We have had aviators a-plenty willing enough, and too willing, to risk their lives, but almost always they have done it for gate receipts, not glory. They have had their reward—and they have paid the penalty.

It is to be hoped, and with some confidence, that a better day is dawning for American aviation. Even Mr. GILPATRIC's irritation is a good sign; it evidences a sensitiveness and an ambition that have for too long been missing among the aviators.

SINGLE MORAL STANDARD.

Mr. Wheeler Says It Is Threatened by the Suffragist Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The clergy of the Episcopal Church, when they addressed the St. Andrews Brotherhood convention yesterday, made very earnest appeals for the maintenance of the single standard of morality for men and women. In this they are simply keeping their ordination vows to teach the Scriptures. There is no suggestion in the Ten Commandments of a double standard, nor is there any in the teachings of Christ and the Apostles. Purity in thought and word and deed is enjoined alike upon men and women. The Church has been teaching this ever since the Christian era.

It seems to me that the most insidious foes of this single standard are the suffragists. It is they who are trying to draw mothers and sisters into politics and take them away from that home life which ought to be the standard and the teacher of all morality. The sexual passion exists in most young men and most young women. It is true that Miss Ethel Colquhoun thinks that intellectual education has developed a sort of neuter sex, to which many of the suffragists belong, and maintains that they have really no adequate conception of the normal relation between the sexes. However this may be, the fact remains that the sexual passion, when properly directed and restrained, is at the root of domestic life and of racial existence. The best way in which boys and girls can be taught purity and self-restraint is by their mothers at home, and everything that sweeps the mother away from her first duty to her children is dangerous to society. That is the intrinsic objection to the feminist movement of to-day. It is entirely different from the endeavors that have been made in the past to secure protection for women. It aims to make them an aggressive force in political life, and to this their duty as a sex is absolutely repugnant.

I do not mean to say that there are no women who have no family responsibilities and who might not properly study social questions from the political side and engage in political activity, but there is no proposition pending to enlarge the sphere of their activity. None is needed. The proposition is to force the suffrage upon all women of voting age alike, and it is the danger of this movement against which every good citizen should do his and her utmost.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Oct. 3, 1913.

REPLIES TO NORTHCLIFFE.

Miss Joan Wickham Challenges His Remarks in The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed a little space in your columns to reply to certain statements made by Lord Northcliffe in reference to the militant suffrage movement in England, which appeared in the Sunday edition of your paper? Lord Northcliffe is quoted as having said: "There is no doubt that the women who advocate woman suffrage in England have ceased contributing to Mrs. Pankhurst."

At the last Monday meetings held by the Women's Social and Political Union (of which society Mrs. Pankhurst is the recognized leader) in London before the holidays, from July 21 to Aug. 11, $6,000 was contributed by the crowded audiences, composed in the main of Englishwomen. The contributions to the union from Aug. 13 to Aug. 25 amounted to nearly $1,800, in sums varying from $500 to 25 cents, subscribed by British women of all classes.

Lord Northcliffe says further: "Speaking as a newspaper man, I regard the whole thing for the time being as a back number."

The London papers Lord Northcliffe represents have long been reckoned among the most unfair of our opponents in the matter of distorting and suppressing news about our movement. Our crowded Albert Hall meetings, with collections of thousands of pounds, have been dismissed with a few lines. All the vast constitutional campaign which we have been waging throughout the country, hundreds of perfectly peaceful, perfectly orderly meetings in and out of London, have been utterly ignored. But he may perhaps remember that even The London Times, for almost the first time in its life, gave a full account of Mrs. Pankhurst's last London meeting, with long extracts from her speech. This would hardly have happened if The Times had then regarded the movement as a back number.

Lord Northcliffe's statement that "suffragettes purchase a cheap martyrdom by biting policemen" is, if you please, a back number. The most reputable London papers, including Lord Northcliffe's Times, have long given up making assertions so constantly disproved by the best evidence on the subject.

If a man of Lord Northcliffe's standing can speak so inaccurately and in ways so easily disproved by any one familiar with the situation at home, is it not just possible that the American public has been misinformed on even more vital points concerning this agitation? Having listened so long to all that can be said against us, is it not only fair to give a hearing to a most remarkable woman, whose honor and good faith even Lord Northcliffe does not care to challenge?

Two opportunities will be given to the American public to hear Mrs. Pankhurst. She speaks in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 19; in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 21. May I make an appeal to what has always been held to be a fundamental principle of British and American justice, namely, not to condemn on one-sided evidence only. Hear Mrs. Pankhurst in her own defense, and then pronounce judgment.

JOAN WICKHAM.

New York, Oct. 5, 1913.

WILD BIRD PLUMAGE.

A Story Which Shows That Some Women Are Inconsistent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to tell a little story that shows the inconsistency of some members of the Audubon Society in their treatment of the plumage question?

On the New Haven train coming into the city the other day two young women were engaged in conversation over a shopping expedition, when the subject turned to hats. "Nellie," said one of the ladies, "I must get a new hat—this thing looks dowdy." "What are you going to wear?" asked the other. After a little talk on hats, one said to the other, "Well, whatever you do, don't get a hat with any such feathers on it as you are wearing now—it looks barbarous." "Why, my dear," said the other, "where do you think these wings came from?" "I don't know and I don't care," said the other, "you ought not to wear them." "Well," replied the other, "the wings of the fowl which we had at our luncheon the other day are these very wings; I have cured them myself."

One of the ladies in question was perfectly willing to feast upon the flesh of the bird, but not willing that her companion should wear the wings of the same bird in her hat.

The millinery trade is made up of law-abiding people, who will live up to the very letter of the law when it prohibits the importation of bird plumage, but it asks fair play at the hands of the newspaper press and an equal chance with Audubons and others opposed to this business to be heard.

CHARLES W. FARMER,
Editor of The Illustrated Milliner.

New York, Sept. 29, 1913.

ENGLISH LETTER BOXES

Have Removable Plates Showing Hours of Mail Collection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the mailbox collections, might I suggest the method used by the authorities in England?

On the outside of the mailbox door is a plate, about three inches square, which slides into a small frame on the door in such a way that when the door is closed it is locked in place. On this tab, or plate, is printed, first, the number of the collector, and then, "Next collection 12:10 P. M.," or whenever the next collection should be made. On the inside of the door is another receptacle in which are placed other plates, according to the number of collections to be made each day.

When the carrier clears the box he takes out the tab from the front of the door and substitutes one for the next collection from the receptacle at the back of the door. Upon his arrival at his office his tab and time of arrival are checked, showing if he cleared the box and if he was late in so doing.

E. R. HARRIS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1913.

Excessive Penalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Words cannot express my horror and astonishment at learning that the law of New York punishes with from one to three years' imprisonment "the mutilation of a Public Library book"!—See in your yesterday's paper, Page 2, Column 4, the arrest of the poor old man who tore out a fly leaf to tell a possible helper that he was starving.

His case is dreadful enough, but it is as nothing compared to the law itself; surely that is a reversion to the Dark Ages; few of the legal atrocities of Newgate could surpass it.

MARGARET MEREDITH.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 4, 1913.

Poison Ivy on Riverside Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cry "Down with Poison Ivy!" will fail to meet with indorsement on Riverside Drive, where the frequenters of same have admired this Summer one vicious-looking specimen of poison ivy growing over the parapet of the west wall about 100 feet north of the Firemen's Monument. When last observed it appeared to have had some of its beautiful, tinted leaves torn off their stems, with what result is not known.

Some suffering to ignorant innocents might be avoided if some one of the Park Department removed this essentially superfluous ornamental plant from this wall.

"DIABLE BOITEUX."

New York, Oct. 3, 1913.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS

Corrupted in the Shorthand Versions, Mr. Sothern Finds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to present my compliments to Samuel Harden Church and to assure him that I am quite persuaded by his letter in THE TIMES of the 1st inst. that he is right about "mobled queen" and I am wrong; also that I regret my memory played me false concerning the printing of the word in the second folio. However, one cannot bewail a controversy which has brought forth so courteous an opponent.

It is quite remarkable, however, how one's opinions enlarge. In my letter to THE TIMES I merely stated that there was "much to be said in favor of the use of the word 'ennobled' instead of 'mobled queen.'" Mr. Church has me assert that I "still believe the 'ennobled queen' to be correct according to Shakespeare and the 'mobled queen' a corruption." Really, I have not, nor do I now, go so far as that. I stand on my original statement that much may be said in favor of "inobled," as it appears in the first folio; but which is correct I hold to be a matter of opinion. Furthermore, I never have, as Mr. Church says, "announced my intention of substituting the 'ennobled queen' for the 'mobled queen' in my production of 'Hamlet.'" Mr. Church has evidently taken somebody's say-so in the matter.

I am rather surprised to find Mr. Church still contending, as stated in his letter of Sept. 19, that the 1603 quarto was "published by Shakespeare himself." I quoted Sir Sidney Lee as my authority for the statement that this quarto was a piratical edition. Mr. Church says of this: "Horace Howard Furness, a greater Shakespearean scholar than Sir Sidney Lee, believed the 1603 to be genuine." If Mr. Church will turn to Vol. II. of Furness's Variorum "Hamlet," page 14, he will discover that Dr. Furness agrees with Sir Sidney Lee, and that he states that the 1603 quarto is not genuine. Speaking of this 1603 quarto, Dr. Furness says: "It may have been piratical, and we think it was so." Again: "The 'Hamlet' of 1603 is a sketch of the perfect 'Hamlet,' and probably a corrupt copy of that sketch." In addition to this, Dr. Furness says on the first line of page 15, Vol. II.: "This original copy being then of comparative little value was piratically published." Here again, Mr. Church has evidently taken somebody's word for Dr. Furness's opinion.

To find so scholarly a man as Mr. Church contending that any of Shakespeare's plays were published by him during his lifetime is rather surprising. George Brandes tells us that "poets sold their works outright to the theatre during Shakespeare's time." Of the 1603 quarto, which Mr. Church says "Shakespears published himself," Brandes remarks that it is "undoubtedly a piratical edition, either founded entirely on shorthand notes or on shorthand notes eked out by aid of the actors' parts and completed in certain passages from memory." That theatrical managers of the time were opposed to the publication of plays belonging to them is amply proved by Henslowe's Diary. In 1599 Henslowe "endeavored to induce a publisher who had secured a playhouse copy of the comedy of 'Patient Grissell' by Dekker, Chettle, and Haughton to abandon the publication of it by offering him a bribe of £2." Arthur T. Dolling, in his "Story and Romance of Shorthand," says:

> Shakespeare's plays were nearly all first taken down in shorthand, and it is from the reporter's transcripts that the plays were for the most part printed in the poet's lifetime. It is this fact that accounts for the odd variants in the text, "inobled" and "mobled queen," for example.

Mr. Church does not seem to have much faith in the first folio, and less for its sponsors, Heming and Condell, in their statement that all of the quartos were spurious. Permit me to repeat what Heming and Condell said:

> Where before you were abused by divers stolen and surreptitious copies, maimed, and deformed by the frauds and stelths and injurious imposters that exposed them: even those are now offered to your view cured and perfect of their limbs.

While the first folio was from the hands of the players, and generally considered as a text provided by Shakespeare himself, I am not, as Mr. Church seems to think, insistent that "ennobled queen" is unquestionably the correct usage. The piratical quartos, of course, may have been correct in the phrase "mobled queen;" but for Mr. Church to assert that the 1603 quarto was printed by "Shakespeare himself" is without any authority that I can discover.

E. H. SOTHERN.

New York, Oct. 4, 1913.

A Strong Wife Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Metaphorically I desire to shake hands with your unique correspondent, "R. L. M." He certainly is a peach! Can that big heart help me to secure his wife's sister for my help-mate?

Briefly, my wife must possess physical endurance, of course, and a grateful disposition, assist me in clearing the timber off a fifty-acre farm, and be patient and gentle in single and double harness, so that she may give me real assistance in Spring and Fall plowing. Then she must do the necessary chores about the house, cook, milk the cows, take the cattle to pasture, mend my own and the children's clothes, and at all times prove herself a cheerful and tireless companion.

In return, I will promise to give her board, wages, and the distinction of my presence, when I feel so disposed. What more could she want, and what less could I?

RUSTICUS.

New York, Oct. 3, 1913.

THAT DREADFUL "IF."

Let me advert generally to the substance of a position argued by petitioner's counsel with great emphasis, viz., that the adoption, being a matter of contract between the parents by nature and adoption the Legislature had no power to enact a law which impairs such contract without the consent of all parties to the original adoption. The Federal inhibition against laws impairing the validity of contracts had in my judgment no reference to adoptions or the abrogations of adoptions. I have endeavored to show that adoption is an act of the State itself and not a contract between the natural parents and the adoptive parents. A status created by the State may be altered by the State in any way it sees fit. In my judgment, the consent of the parent, either adoptive or by nature, is not in our jurisprudence indispensible to an act abrogating an adoption unless the State itself makes such consent an indespensable prerequisite.

But the Surrogate dealt his heaviest blow to Miss Brandt's case in these words

> Status, recognized by law, is the basis of rights. The status of an adopted child, for example, is the basis of his legal rights against his adoptive parents. When his rights are invaded it is not the contract of adoption he resorts to, but to his status as a child of his adoptive father. So the duties and rights of the adoptive father are determined by the law of status and not by contract.
>
> Under all systems of law which recognize adoption of children emancipation from parental power and control or an abrogation of the artificial relation is also recognized, and is treated as an act by operation of law, and not as an act of the parties to the adoption.

Swan & Moore and William J. Underwood, with John M. Bowers of counsel, represented William Ziegler, Jr., his foster mother, Mrs. Ziegler, and William S. Champ. Mrs. Ziegler opposed the proceedings, not only as executrix and trustee under her late husband's will, but also individually.

MISS BRANDT LOSES ZIEGLER WILL CASE

Surrogate Holds That William Ziegler, Jr., Is Sole Heir at Law, Ruling Out Sister.

PRECEDENT IN ADOPTIONS

Consent of Divorced Parent Not Necessary to Abrogation—Decision Affects Other Suit.

The status of William Ziegler, Jr., as sole heir-at-law of the $16,500,000 estate left by his foster father, William Ziegler, is strengthened in a decision just announced by Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler. The decision denies the petition of Florence Louisa Brandt, sister of William Ziegler, Jr., to set aside the abrogation of her adoption signed by the late Surrogate Abner C. Thomas. Miss Brandt, a kindergarten teacher at Davenport, Iowa, relied on the petition to put her in a position to contest the William Ziegler will, and, by overthrowing it, to obtain a fortune of more than $8,000,000.

Surrogate Fowler's decision will prevent Miss Brandt, who is now 27 years of age, from appearing as a contestant of William Ziegler's will, which left the bulk of the fortune to her brother. Its theory of law will, if followed by the Supreme Court, defeat her action to recover half of the estate under the alleged contract she asserted was the basis of her adoption.

The record of the case shows Miss Brandt's bitterness toward her foster mother, Mrs. Mathilda Ziegler, whom she attacked in her petition. Mrs. Ziegler herself brought a contest of the will, which gave her the Fifth Avenue town house and the country estate at Noroton, Conn., with $50,000 a year. The success of this contest would have broken the will, but Mrs. Ziegler took $2,500,000 in settlement, consented to the probate of the will and qualified as one of its executors and trustees, with William S. Champ and the late Mayor William J. Gaynor. All three got fees amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars for their services in administering the estate. In her petition, Miss Brandt said of Mrs. Ziegler:

> For some whimsical, insufficient, unaccountable reason my foster mother early formed a feeling of ill-will toward me, which gradually grew to intense hatred, and she commenced a long and persistent and continued campaign of poisoning the mind of my foster father against me, to combat which efforts and influence I was powerless.

Divorced Mother Ruled Out.

Although Miss Brandt's attorneys raised many points in behalf of her petition, all of which were analyzed and denied by Surrogate Fowler, she placed her main reliance upon the fact that her natural mother, Mrs. Anna Nutting Brandt Haney, her father's divorced wife, who had been a party to her adoption, had not consented to the abrogation of the adoption and had not even been made party to the abrogation proceedings. Mrs. Haney now lives in East Orange, N. J. Of her Surrogate Fowler said in his head note to the case:

> The consent of the parent by nature may be dispensed with by the State, and where an adulterous mother has been deprived of parental control her consent is not required. She is, as it were, out of the case.

The proceedings in the Surrogate's Court brought out the fact that George W. Brandt, father of young William Ziegler, has been estranged from him, as is his sister. Brandt has taken his daughter's side in the case. In his decision, the Surrogate referred to the size of the stake involved in this language:

> The late William Ziegler died testate, seized and possessed of a very large estate. Had he died insolvent or penniless, it may be taken for granted that the present proceeding for the annulment of the abrogation of the adoption would not have been instituted. As it is the present proceeding is supported and opposed by counsel for all the parties with great thoroughness and learning. If, however, the proceeding is legally or well founded, the ulterior motive, whatever it may be, is inconsequential.

The history of the relations between the Brandts and Zieglers up to the time of Mr. Ziegler's death on March 24, 1905, is given by Surrogate Fowler, and in his decision he refers to the fact that Miss Brandt's counsel admitted there was no precedent in the law books upon which the case might be decided. It is for this reason that lawyers have awaited the decision with such eager interest.

No Precedents in Law.

Lawyers said yesterday that the Ziegler case was not important alone from the great amount of money involved, but also because it was the first in which a proceeding to upset the abrogation of the adoption was brought by the person adopted. Cases in which parents have sought to set aside adoptions of their children have been recorded in the courts. Most of these cases concern parents who parted with their children in days of poverty and sought their return in later days of prosperity.

Surrogate Fowler took the position in the unique circumstances of the Ziegler case that the statutes governing adoption and its abrogation must be reasonably construed. He took cognizance of the fact that the

PLAN TO GIVE DOLLAR PLAYS ON BROADWAY

Several Theatrical Managers May Make Invasion with Popular-Priced Offerings.

ONE COMPANY REHEARSING

Delamater After House for Pollock Play—Hackett and Loew Also in Field—Stock at the Garden.

Broadway shows in a Broadway theatre at $1 for the best seats are soon to be a reality, if the plans of several theatrical managers are carried through. The poor attendance at many theatres is due in large part to the fact that people are tired of paying $2 for seats when they see so many cheaper amusements around them in the picture theatres and in the popular price houses in other parts of town, is the opinion of more than one manager, and it is intended to meet this competition with the Broadway dollar house.

One manager has gone so far as to engage a company and announce the name of the play which he will offer at the lower prices, but as yet he has not a theatre in which to carry out his plans. A second manager is preparing to invade the Broadway district with a stock company which will give a new play every week at 10, 20 and 30 cents, and has leased the Garden Theatre, arranging to reopen it next Monday.

A. G. Delamater announced last night that his plans for the dollar invasion had been completed except for the leasing of a theatre. The play which will be first offered at popular prices will be Channing Pollock's "The Inner Shrine," and it is now in rehearsal with a company headed by Miss Mary Clowes, an actress who was at one time a member of Mrs. Fiske's company.

Two Theatres Obtainable.

There are two theatres which are obtainable for Mr. Delamater's idea, Wallack's and Daly's. Wallack's, the scene of many successful productions and one of the historic playhouses of the city, is now given over to moving pictures, although it is to go back to the list of regular houses next month for the New York engagement of Cyril Maude and his English company. The house, however, is in the market, and can be leased following the Maude performances, and it is possible that in case of necessity, with a long lease in sight, the English actor might be transferred to another theatre.

Daly's another historic house, has lately been taken over by Lionel Lawrence, who is interested in the new stock venture at the Garden, and this Winter Mr. Lawrence, it is said, would be glad to turn the theatre over to a popular price company if he could get an interest in the venture.

James K. Hackett has also had the dollar show idea in view for some time, and went so far a short time ago as to have several talks with Klaw & Erlanger on the subject. Hackett wished to rent Wallack's Theatre and play all his own successes, making revivals of "The Crisis," "The Prisoner of Zenda," and occasionally putting on a big production of Shakespeare. He is to play Othello in a special outdoor performance in California next Spring, and is anxious to give some performances of the drama before making the trip West.

Mr. Hackett's plans were somewhat upset by the necessity of his carrying out a few weeks' contracts with theatres in the South as the star in "The Grain of Dust," which is now in its third season. When Mr. Hackett and his company left New York a week ago the star planned to join them in a few weeks and then come back to New York and put his Broadway idea into execution, but business in the South with "The Grain of Dust" has been so good that Hackett's company will probably continue its tour indefinitely.

Marcus Loew, the moving-picture magnate, is said to be considering the advisability of a good stock company playing at dollar prices in the Broadway Theatre, a house which is now given over to pictures entirely.

The fact that it has become generally known that one of the hotel theatre ticket agencies has purchased $50,000 worth of tickets for one Broadway show alone is said to believe that the poor attendance in Broadway houses, the atregoers generally being dissatisfied with the idea of having to pay even more than the scheduled box office prices for a seat anywhere near the front. Other ticket speculators are said to have been shut out by the hotel concern's purchase, and have made it their business to see that the information was spread among the buyers of seats.

Delamater Discusses Plans.

"The only thing remaining to be done," said Mr. Delamater in announcing his plans, "is the completion of pending negotiations for a suitable theatre. Broadway is sick of filth and exaction will set in if it has not already. In my plan there will be no unclean plays, no costliest productions ever,' no posing temperamental stars and no speculators on the sidewalk.

"I will inaugurate the season within two months, with Channing Pollock's play, 'The Inner Shrine,' and follow it with several bookings until I will have secured enough good original material from unknown American authors to round out the season. I believe in the American author. Each play will run only a week, and if the verdict be successful road companies will be prepared.

"The accomplishment of this purpose has been the dream of my theatrical career. I consider the present 30 scale unjustified. This may all sound like a dramatic Utopia, but it is only good business judgment, if I may modestly say so. The money which makes the venture possible has been made by me with clean, wholesome, back-to-the-land dramas which never saw a Broadway opening. Surely there is enough decency left in this great city to support such a venture."

The Garden Theatre stock company is in the hands of William R. Coleman, a young Westerner with money who is anxious to get a foothold here. William Randall and Lionel Lawrence, the lessees of Daly's, are interested with him, and the company will open one week from to-day with "My Friend from India," with Walter E. Perkins, who starred in the play, in the rôle of Augustus Keene Shaver.

The company will begin rehearsals at the Garden this morning. A new bill is to be presented every week. Mr. Coleman said yesterday:

"I have studied the field carefully for months, and I can see no good reason why 10, 20, and 30 cent prices will not appeal to New Yorkers. To-day enormous prices are demanded at the various theatres, and I realize that there are more slim purses than fat ones in a cosmopolitan city like this."

CELESTINS
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
Bottled directly at the famous spring at
VICHY
FRANCE
A delightful table water with highly medicinal qualities
Ask your Physician
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

CENTURY CONCERTS OPEN.

Beethoven's Seventh Symphony Played from Orchestra Pit.

Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, played from an orchestra pit, was the unusual effect vouchsafed the audience at last night's inaugural Sunday evening concert at the Century Opera House, where the usual custom of placing the orchestra on the stage at operatic concerts was not followed. The result was not particularly fortunate for the symphony, of which only one movement was played, for New Yorkers have been accustomed to hear its climaxes sounded by larger orchestras than that at the Century, and Mr. Szendrei's efforts over it would have fared better if his orchestra's volume of sound had come as much nearer approximating that of the symphony orchestras as a location on the stage might have allowed it, to say nothing of the better psychological effect a full view of orchestra and conductor would have had on the audience.

There were, however, so many good things at the concert that the audience did not worry about what might have been improved. It was a capacity audience, requiring additional chairs wherever they could be placed to accommodate it. During the intermission the news came that the management's war on the speculators had netted three more arrests earlier in the evening.

Among the artists appearing were Gustaf Bergman, who sang "E lucevan le stelle," from "Tosca"; Lois Ewell, who gave the aria "Vissi d'arte," from the same work, and Morgan Kingston, who sang "Celeste Aida," and a song with piano accompaniment. All three were enthusiastically applauded, and repeated their numbers. Louis Kreidler sang with the chorus the Toreador song from "Carmen." He also sang the prologue from "I Pigliacci," in place of Thomas Chalmers, who suffered from the effects of an ulcerated tooth. Lena Mason, Jayne Harbert, Mr. Bergman, and Mr. Kreidler had to repeat their rendition of the quartet from "Lucia," and Kathleen Howard was successful in her number early on the programme.

Besides the Beethoven number the orchestra played the overture to "Tannhauser" and an "Overture on Negro Themes," by Henry F. Gilbert, in accordance with Mr. Zzendrei's promise to perform an American composer's work at each Sunday night concert. The overture proved an interesting composition. Joseph A. Pasternak returned to the Century as conductor last night after an absence that had begun prior to the opening of the season.

FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Large Audience Hears Italian Orchestra Open Aeolian Hall Season.

The Italian Symphony Orchestra of New York, Pietro Floridia, conductor, gave its inaugural concert yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, the occasion marking the opening of the season for that concert hall. It is said of the organization that it is composed wholly of Italian members of the various symphony orchestras, who have joined together to give one concert each season in the Fall before they begin their work with their regular organization, and another in the Spring when their own orchestras have disbanded.

There was a surprisingly large audience yesterday for a symphony concert on the first Sunday in October. It was a friendly audience, but its liberal applause seemed fairly well justified. The new orchestra exhibited a vigor and variance in ensemble which was surprising, considering the temporary nature of its makeup, and some flexibility, although the results were happier when it was in loud passages. Four compositions were performed. They were the Overture of "Iodoletta," by Rocubbi; Beethoven's Symphony No. 6, (Pastorale,) the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and an "Invocation to Youth" from the opera "Paoletta," by Pietro Floridia, the conductor.

Mr. Floridia proved himself a businesslike conductor, and a modest one. He obtained a good degree of precision from his players and gave all the scores a firm, sensible reading, with perhaps more interest in robustness than tenderness or beauty of tone. Horatio Connell sang capitally, when he could make himself heard over the orchestra, the excerpt from Mr. Floridia's opera, but the latter composition, removed from its context, offered little opportunity of judging the conductor as a composer.

MOLINEAUX A DRAMATIST.

Belasco to Produce His 'Crook' Play, 'The Man Inside,' This Month.

Roland Burnham Molineaux, who escaped the electric chair after having been convicted of murdering Mrs. atherine J. Adams on Dec. 28, 1898, is the author of a play which is to be produced this month by David Belasco.

The play is "The Man Inside," and it is a "crook" drama of the most pronounced type, for nearly every person in the cast is an inmate of the underworld. It will show the efforts of criminal city officials to send a man to the gallows who is not guilty of murder. The first act is laid in a den in Chinatown, and Mr. Belasco, it is said, will reproduce an opium den with all the attention to details for which he is noted.

Miss Helen Freeman, a member of several Belasco companies, who has been little known, will, it is said, have the leading rôle—that of an outcast. Among those in the company, which is already rehearsing, more or less quietly, are Clare Weldon, A. E Anson, John W Cope, John Miltern, and Charles Dalton.

"The Man Inside" will open in the West and will be seen in New York about Christmas time.

U. S. MARINE BAND HEARD.

Two Concerts at Hippodrome Under Lieut. Santelmann's Direction.

The United States Marine Band came to New York yesterday to appear at afternoon and evening concerts at the Hippodrome under the direction of Lieut. William H. Santelmann. The soloists were Mary Sherier, soprano; Peter Lewis, xylophone; George O. Frey, euphonium, and Joseph Stoopack, violinist. The afternoon concert did not begin until 3 o'clock, although it had been advertised for 2:15, and this entailed for those who had come on time, as they thought, a wait which bred exasperation, shown in several instances in a manner not to be mistaken.

The United States Marine Band under Lieut. Santelmann is a familiar institution. It did not seem a bit different yesterday. Miss Sherier did not appear at the afternoon concert, when the band lost, by the way, in competition with the fine Sunday afternoon in point of attendance. In the evening she sang a selection from "Carmen." Joseph Stoopack, a boy violin virtuoso, appeared at both performances, accompanied by Frank Bibb at the piano. The audience liked his playing. The band was liberally applauded, especially after some of the operatic excerpts and the marches, where its huge volume of tone was heard to advantage.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NEW YORK (Southampton)—T. Addie, Miss N. Allan, A. W. Atwater, T. Brown, Miss M. Converse, Ernest D'Aubon, W. S. Doran, Mrs. E. Eaton, Miss A. B. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Foster, W. J. Graham, Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., retired; Mrs. Harris, Miss Virginia Scott Hoyt, H. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lumley, G. W. Lyon, Prince and Princess Michel Murat, Miss Marie O'Neil, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Roberts, Miss Anna C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart Wood.

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow.)—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, G. G. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, Mrs. M. C. Eaton, John Foster, Miss J. F. Gunn, John Hay, Gen. Thomas L. James, F. Park, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Seaton, J. M. Turner, R. M. Smith, Percy G. Seddon, and William Rainey.

KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH, (Trieste.)— Dr. Julian Blue, Miss C. T. Burnell, A. W. Colton, James Currie, Mrs. Attilio Cacchi, Thomas Dunlap, Dr. Otis Eddy, Miss S. H. Ives, Dr. G. A. Leland, Charles Lynch, Mrs. M. L. Pryor, F. Stokes, E. Townes, and Mrs. G. Stokes.

MANY NEW OPERAS FOR METROPOLITAN

Herbert's "Madeleine" and Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" Among Novelties Announced.

SEASON TO OPEN NOV. 17

Charpentier Coming Here for Premiere of "Julien"—Eight New Singers to be Heard.

In the prospectus of the Metropolitan Opera Company for its sixth season under the direction of Giulio Gatti-Casazza, which was issued yesterday, first place among the present season's novelties is given to Victor Herbert's new opera "Madeleine," the text of which is by Grant Stuart. Among the other novelties listed are "Der Rosenkavalier," by Richard Strauss; "Julien," by Gustave Charpentier, composer of "Louise"; "L'Amore Medico," by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari, after Molière's "L'Amour Medecin," and "L'Amore del tre Re," by Italo Montemezzi, hitherto unrepresented here in the operatic field. Charpentier will come here for the première of "Julien."

The Metropolitan has also obtained the exclusive rights in America for the production of Debussy's "La Chuta de la Maison Usher," "Le Diable dans le Beffroi," and "La Legende de Tristan"; Giordano's "Madame Sans Gene," and Maurice Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole," although it is not promised they will be seen this season. Among the revivals that will be made are those of "Carmen," "Mefistofele," "Guglielmo Tell," "Samson et Dalila," and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

The season will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 17, and will last twenty-three weeks. The regular subscription performances will take place on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons. During the second half of the season a special subscription series at popular prices will be given Saturday nights.

Among the special performances listed are a Ring series with new scenic investment, some performances of "Parsifal" at dates not yet announced, a series of special matinées of the novelties and certain other operas, and four Tuesday night performances, by special arrangement, given by the Chicago Opera Company. The Sunday night concerts will be continued as usual.

Arturo Toscanini, Alfred Hertz, and Giorgio Polacco have been retained as conductors, assisted by Richard Hageman, Hans Morgenstern, and Adolf Rothmeyer. Giulio Setti, in conjunction with Hans Steiner, continues to train the chorus, which will on occasion be reinforced by members of the chorus school, which remains in charge of Mr. Morgenstern. Ettore Coppini and Ottokar Bartik will be the ballet masters and Mme. Pauline Verhoeven will have charge of the ballet school for her first season. Jules Speck continues as stage director, and the management announces the engagement of Dr. Franz Hörth, a German stage director of distinction. Edward Siedle will have charge of the technical staff.

The new members of the company are Sophie Breslau, Lilian Eubank, and Margarete Ober, mezzo soprano; Rudolf Berger, Giovanni Martinelli, and Luigi Marini, tenors, and Robert Leonhardt and Carl Schlegel, baritones.

Besides these the list of singers includes:

SOPRANOS.

Frances Alda, Olive Fremstad,
Bella Alten, Johanna Gadski,
Lucrezia Bori, Frieda Hempel,
Anna Case, Ethel Parks,
Louise Cox, Bernice de Pasquali,
Vera Curtis, Marie Rappold,
Emmy Destinn, Lenora Sparkes,
Geraldine Farrar, Rosina Van Dyck.
Rita Fornia,

MEZZO-SOPRANOS AND CONTRALTOS.

Emma Borniggia, Jeanne Maubourg,
Maria Duchene, Marie Mattfeld,
Louise Homer, Margarete Matzenauer,
Helen Mapleson, Lila Robeson.

TENORS.

Paul Althouse, Austin Hughes,
Pietro Audisio, Carl Jorn,
Angelo Bada, Riccardo Martin,
Julius Bayer, Lambert Murphy,
Carl Burrian, Albert Reiss,
Enrico Caruso, Jacques Urlus.

BARITONES.

Pasquale Amato, Vincenzo Raschigilian,
Bernard Begue, Antonio Scotti,
Dinh Gilly, Hermann Weil,
Otto Goritz,

BASSOS.

Paolo Ananian, Giulio Rossi,
Carl Braun, Leon Rothier,
Adamo Didur, Basil Rothwdel,
Putnam Griswold, Andrea de Segurola,
Antonio Pini-Corsi, Herbert Witherspoon.
Marcel Reiner,

During the season there will also be occasional appearances of Alice Nielsen, soprano; Maria Claessens, contralto, and Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, of the Boston Opera Company, and Julia Claussen, contralto, and Clarence Whitehill, baritone, of the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

SCHOOL INQUIRY REPORT.

Digest for the Public Issued To-day in Pamphlet Form.

The Bureau of Municipal Research will issue to-day in a pamphlet of sixty-eight pages a brief digest of the New York school inquiry reports. In a foreword the bureau says:

"Inquiring into New York's school facts has just begun. While the school inquiry antedated the reorganization of the Board of Education Act, and the resulting change of attitude toward teacher and pupil, it would be unfair to School Commissioners who brought about this change of attitude to deny them large credit for independent and vigorous action in hearing our schools 'back to the child.'

"We therefore give joint credit to the School Board itself and to the school inquiry for the twenty rediscoveries here noted. In the pamphlet, which characterize the new outlook with which New York City begins its school year 1913-14. Whatever errors in the school inquiry reports may later be shown by committees of New York's Board of Education, Supervisors and teachers, or by students of education, the fidings themselves will be helpful for years to come.

"Because the reports will not otherwise be generally available in condensed form, we have, as a special favor, provided by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, prepared this brief digest, after submitting to each investigator our proposed digest of his material for correction if needed. We hope it will be found useful, not only by school officers in New York and elsewhere, but by citizens wishing to help schools via first knowing about school needs and school work."

Besides the inquiry results, the pamphlet gives the names and investigators' names, what the inquiry cost, how it started, how it was received, thirty-five subjects not covered by the inquiry but which had been suggested by teachers and Principals, and a digest of the Superintendent's reply to Prof. Elliott's report on the Board of Superintendents.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

When the performances of "When Dreams Come True" come to an end at Lew Fields's Forty-fourth Street Theatre next Saturday night, Joseph Santley and the musical play will be seen for three weeks around New York, and will then jump to Cincinnati, to begin a tour which will not end until June, 1914.

H. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will appear in "The Merchant of Venice" for the first time during their present season at the Manhattan Opera House to-night.

Next Sunday afternoon the usual suffrage reception and tea of the Woman's Political Union will be transferred from the organization's headquarters in Forty-second Street to the Maxine Elliott Theatre. George Scarborough, author of "The Lure," and George Probert, who plays in that piece, will be among the speakers.

The company which is to appear at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to-morrow night in "At Bay" arrived in New York yesterday from Washington, and will hold the final dress rehearsal to-day. The company includes Guy Standing, Chrystal Herne, George Howell, Mario Majeroni, Walter Horton, Edwin Mordant, Phyllis Young, S. E. Helnes, Freeman Barnes, Edward Lehay, Charles Mason, Frederick Hilton, John Herne, and Harry Hadfield.

"To-day," the new drama by George Broadhurst and Abraham Schromer, will have its New York opening at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre to-night.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE MEETS

Plans for Extension Made at Opening of Its Twenty-fifth Year.

About 1,200 members attended yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music the first general meeting of the season of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The institute has entered upon its twenty-fifth year. The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, President of the council of the institute, presided at the meeting, and the principal address was made by Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, the Director. He spoke of the growth of the institute and told of the plans for the future.

The membership of the institute is now 7,200, while the yearly income has grown from $4,500 to $38,000. The endowment has increased from $30,000 to $600,000 and the value of the property administered by the institute from $60,000 to $7,000,000. The plans for the future include the opening of branches of the institute in every centre of population on Long Island. Branches of the Botanical Garden in Institute Park and of the Children's Museum are to be established in Brooklyn and Queens.

PRINCE MURAT IS HERE.

Arrives on the New York with His Wife, Who Was Helena McD. Stallo

The American Line steamship New York arrived yesterday from Southampton several hours late, having encountered fogs which caused her to slow down. Capt. W J. Roberts said that he had fifteen hours' dense fog after leaving Cherbourg, which made the ship twelve hours late passing the Lizard. At 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the New York ran into another fog bank, and carried it up to Fire Island.

Among the New York's passengers were the Prince and Princess Michel Murat, who came to visit the family of the Princess, who was Miss Helena McDonald Stallo, daughter of Edmund K. Stallo of Cincinnati. Mr. Stallo was at the pier to meet her with his younger daughter, Lana. The Prince is a grandson of Napoleon's dashing cavalry leader. This is his first visit to this country. He speaks English well for a Frenchman, and wears a slender gold chain bracket on his left wrist.

CHARLES E. HILL DIES.

Former Speaker of Jersey Assembly Passes Away in Sanitarium.

Charles E. Hill, Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly in 1889 and former President of the Newark Board of Education and the Common Council, died yesterday morning at Dr. Daniel T. Millspaugh's Sanitarium at Paterson, N. J., after an illness dating from the death of Mrs. Hill in August.

He was born in Wolfeboro, N. H., sixty-three years ago and lived at 118 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Newark. Three sons survive, Arthur E. Hill, professor of chemistry at New York University; Charles Hill, a lawyer of Freeport, L. I., and Frederick M. Hill, house surgeon at the American Veterinary Hospital. Mr. Hall had law offices at 302 Broadway.

ROCKEFELLER TO HIS CLASS

Says Christ Would Leave Theologians Who Split Hairs Over Doctrines

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., assailed the higher critics of the Bible yesterday. He told his Bible class that if Christ were to come to New York and see theologians in the seminaries here splitting hairs over doctrines he would leave them and do useful things. He said afterward he had no mind to criticise union or general seminaries and their professors. He was simply talking to live men of the world.

There were one hundred and fifty men to hear their well known leader. They filled every seat and some stood. Mr. Rockefeller expressed appreciation of their attendance, but warned them that they must work hard to make the class even larger. He wanted to give more time to it this Winter than he had done, but he wanted the class so large it would have to go into the church for room.

Mr. Rockefeller's topic was whether religion was a creed or a life, and he said emphatically that it was a life.

SEATTLE TIMES HIT BY FIRE.

Local Judge Declares $75,000 Blaze Was Work of Incendiaries.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 5.—Eight firemen were injured and $75,000 damage was caused by a fire which burned out the press room of The Seattle Times to-day. The firemen will recover. The loss is covered by insurance. The Times will issue to-morrow from the presses of The Post-Intelligencer. The fire is said to have been caused by incendiaries.

Judge John E. Humphries, whose courtroom for a week had been filled with persons awaiting or receiving sentence for defiance of the court's order against street speaking, sent a long statement to the newspapers, in which he said:

"In my opinion those persons who signed the resolution of defiance of my court are guilty of the fire in The Times Building. If the Prosecuting Attorney would take the initiative and file information against these people they can be convicted of arson.

ARREST PICTURE SHOW MEN.

Fire Prevention Bureau Charges Overcrowding of Theatres.

Battalion Chief Howe of the Fire Prevention Bureau, with fifteen picked men visited moving picture shows on the lower East Side last night and caused the arrest of four men for overcrowding their theatres. Those arrested were: Moses Silverman, of 188 Grand Street; Samuel Adler, President of the Essex Amusement Company, at 887 Grand Street; Morris Schomesky, of 212 East Third Street, President of a moving picture theatre at 45-51 Suffolk Street and Roman Rogovino, owner of a moving picture theatre at 31 East Fourth Street.

When arraigned in the Men's Night Court before Magistrate Nolan, the four men were paroled in the custody of their counsel to appear in the Night Court to-night.

LAKE MOHONK PROGRAMME.

Philippine, Indian, and Porto Rican Problems to Come Up.

MOHONK LAKE, Oct. 5.—Philippine problems will share with Indian affairs the chief interest of the thirty-first annual Lake Monhonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and other Dependent Peoples which will meet here Oct. 22 to 24. Attention also will be given to conditions in Porto Rico. Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, will preside.

The leading feature of the Indian programme will be a discussion of conditions among the so-called five civilized tribes in Oklahoma, particularly of the question of protecting full-blood and minor Indians from the exploitation by grafters that caused a stir in Congress last Winter. Members of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, native officials of the tribes concerned, representatives of the Indian Service, and private citizens of Oklahoma will participate. An address on the general Indian problem is expected from Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Philippine discussions will deal with questions of administration, the independence issue raised by the Jones bill, and the treatment of the Moros and other pagan tribes of the islands. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., is expected to speak on the last-named subject, as are Herbert D. Gale of Oregon, formerly a Judge in the Moro Province, and Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago.

GAYNOR'S POLICE PLANS.

Buckner Says He Started to Put Curran Suggestions in Effect.

Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the Curran Aldermanic Committee, appointed as a result of the disclosures growing out of the Rosenthal murder to investigate the Police Department, addressed a meeting in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A. at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, on "The Police and the Next Administration." He said that the late Mayor Gaynor had always treated him with the greatest courtesy, in spite of the fact that he had opposed the Curran committee, and Mr. Buckner spoke of a "strange, temperamental 'kink'" the late Mayor had, that just before he sailed abroad had made him send the fifteen men who had helped the committee in its investigation to Police Headquarters to carry out the reforms suggested, one by one. After Mr. Buckner had closed his address, the meeting was thrown open to discussion.

"Do you think Commissioner Waldo should be retained by the next Mayor?" he was asked, having already expressed his opinion that a Police Commissioner should be kept in office in spite of changes in the City Hall.

"The retention of Mr. Waldo would be a calamity," Mr. Buckner replied. "He is so incompetent that you could never educate him to be a good Commissioner, and it would be better to start all over with a new man."

"Well, don't you think it would be better to elect the Police Commissioner instead of having him appointed?" was the next question.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Buckner; "for the same reason that I do not believe in the election of judges. A bad Governor would appoint better judges than the people elect."

Mr. Buckner's third inquisitor caused a hearty laugh. He had asked the speaker if there wasn't one man on the present force capable of being an efficient commissioner.

"There may be," snapped Mr. Buckner. "I haven't seen him."

MEMORIAL TO GAYNOR.

East Side Raising $20,000 for an Arch at Williamsburg Bridge.

Friends and admirers on the east side of the late Mayor Gaynor are raising a fund of $20,000 for a memorial to him at the Manhattan approach of the Williamsburg Bridge. At a meeting held in the University Settlement Society's building at 184 Eldridge Street Saturday night $1,000 was contributed for the purpose. The committee appointed to assist in raising funds includes Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, Chairman; Robbins Gilman, head worker in the University Settlement, Secretary, and Isaac Goldberg, Treasurer.

While the design of the proposed memorial has not yet been decided upon, it was suggested that it take the form of an arch at the approach to the bridge, spanning Delancey Street, with a clock in the centre. The East Side Association has offered to obtain a suitable clock, and make a gift of it to the Memorial Committee.

Hundreds of children on the east side, including most of those who marched from Hamilton Fish Park to the City Hall and placed a wreath on the Mayor's coffin, have offered their services for the purpose of soliciting a popular subscription in small amounts. The army of pushcart peddlers, whom the Mayor befriended on several occasions by giving them an opportunity to do business without being annoyed and disturbed by police interference, had representatives at the meeting. They announced their intention to contribute. Others at the meeting who gave their support to the project included Joseph Barondess, Commissioner of Education; Henry Green, Secretary of the Rumanian League; Joseph J. Goldstein, and Richard Weinstadt.

The Mayor Gaynor Memorial Committee completed yesterday its plans for the memorial meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall next Thursday evening. Mayor Wilne will open the meeting and introduce the presiding officer, R. Ross Appleton.

Music will be furnished by a chorus of 200 men from the United German Singing Societies of the city under the direction of Fred Alicke. Judith McGee, contralto, will also be heard. The organist will be Harry Rowe Shelley. The doors will be opened at 7:15. Cards of admission are being distributed at the Mayor's office in the City Hall.

Beth Israel School Opens.

The Beth Israel West Side Hebrew School, at 347 West Thirty-fifth Street, was opened yesterday afternoon after a short service at the Beth Israel Synagogue, at 352 West Thirty-fifth Street. The door to the school was opened with a golden key presented by Mrs. H. Shapiro and Mrs. Philip Liberman, wife of the President of the synagogue. There were addresses by Rabbi S. H. Glick, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Joseph H. Cohen, Dr. H. P. Mendes, Joseph Barondess, Joseph Deutsch, and M. Cross. Refreshments were served after the new school had been seen and admired.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. HENRY E. MAY, who developed the tug boat industry on the Connecticut River, and who was Captain of the steamer City of Richmond when it was burned at its dock in New York in 1891, died at his home in Higganum, Conn., yesterday, aged 75. He was at various times Captain of several coastwise steamers. A widow, three sons, and a daughter survive.

JOHN CROLIUS, a nonagenarian of Revolutionary ancestry, died on Friday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George C. Boreham, at Ridgewood, N. J. He had been active as a City Weigher for seventy years at 60 Stone Street. For forty years he lived in Brooklyn at 674 Greene Avenue, but had resided in Ridgewood for the last two years.

BARTHOLOMEW EDWARD GUINEY, a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, died in Brooklyn, died Saturday night at the Kings County Hospital from typhoid fever which he contracted while attending a fever patient. He was 32 years old.

GEORGE DUKEMAN, for fifty years a clerk in the New York Post Office, died Saturday at his home, 841 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. He was a veteran of the civil war.

ALBERT WAYRICH, for many years a business man in Morristown, N. J., died at his home in that city yesterday.

FRED J. BURGDORFF, receiving teller of the Newark National Banking Company, died at his home, 78 Hollywood Avenue, East Orange, N. J., from heart disease Saturday, aged 56 years.

Count HERMEL GUSTAVE MARIE DE SALLIER DU PIN, formerly United States Consul to Nantes, France, died suddenly, Sept. 22, at Watertown, N. Y. He was born in Nantes, July 14, 1848, and married Emily Binsse da St. Victor. He was the father of Rene Alexander and Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly.

GEORGE F. WILCOXSON, President of the Crunert Realty Corporation and the D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation, both with offices at 172 Ninth Avenue, died suddenly yesterday, at his home in Summit, N. J. He was 57 years old.

Col. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, father of George W. Johnston, an insurance broker, at 55 Liberty Street, died on Saturday. He was 81 years old.

WYCKOFF LIVINGSTON, a retired business man, died on Saturday, in his home, at Rockville Centre, L. I. He was 88 years old.

Dr. MAXWELL GOLDSTEIN died yesterday, at his home, 142 West 112th Street.

JOHN HARRISON, a member of the original family that participated in the settlement of Orange, N. J., and himself one of the oldest residents of the town, is dead at his home, 6 Harrison Avenue, from the infirmities incident to old age. He was 83 years old.

JEROME HEDDEN GEDNEY, for more than a quarter of a century a prominent resident of East Orange, and father of former City Counsel Jerome D. Gedney, died at his home, 84 Burnett Street, on Saturday. Had he lived until Thursday he would have celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday.

LAURENCE J. GALLAGHER, a lawyer of Rector Street, died yesterday at his residence, 150 West 104th Street. He was born in Troy, N. Y., 33 years ago. He was graduated from Union College in 1903, and from Georgetown University in 1906. He was for a time assistant Patent Examiner in the Department of the Interior until last year, when he began the practice of law in this city.

Mrs. LOUISA NORTHAM LEE, widow of the late William H. Lee, died at Hartford, Conn., on Friday in her 86th year. When her late husband built the brownstone house at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York, moving to that part of the city was considered as migrating into the country.

TIFFANY & Co.
SAPPHIRES AND EMERALDS
NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

REHEARSING NEW VICE PLAY

Shuberts to Offer Rachel Crothers Drama—'Turandot' Rewritten.

The question of what to do with the fallen woman and the chances of her regeneration are the basis of a new play by Rachel Crothers, which is already in rehearsal and soon to be produced by the Shuberts. No name has yet been decided upon for the play, or, rather, several names have been selected, retained for a short time, and then discarded.

Miss Crothers is staging the play herself, and in the company is Grace Ellliston, Jobyna Howland, Selene Johnson, Mattie Keane, Louise Le Brandt, Thurlow Bergen, Stanley Dark, Geoffrey Stein, and the Misses Coleman, Taylor, Hastings, Telmgart, Enright, Lawrence, Zan, Gardner, Page, Conti, Rheimer, Morey, and Major.

The play is to open on the road within the next few weeks, and will be brought into New York soon afterward. In addition to this latest addition to the style of play now very much in demand by managers, the Shuberts are rehearsing three other productions of an entirely different character. Albert Lee, editor of Dress and Vanity Fair, is the author of "Miss Phoenix," a comedy of New York life, which is in rehearsal under the direction of Bertram Harrison. In the company will be Ann Murdock, Maude Knowlton, Lucille McVeagh, Henry Mortimer, Robert Mackay, and Conway Tearle. The second offering is "A Modern Girl," by Ruth Richardson, which deals with the life of a young woman who has been reared under conditions which have made her very selfish and self-centred.

The other play is "Turandot," which goes into rehearsal to-day. This play was given a tryout out of town last season, but since then has been rewritten by Percy MacKaye. "Turandot" was originally produced by Max Rheinhardt. J. C. Huffman is to make the American production for the Shuberts. In the cast will be Frederick Ward, Rita Jollivet, Charlotte Ives, Pedro de Cordoba, H. Cooper Cliffe, and Joseph Smith.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRILL.—Oct. 1, 629 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Brill, a son.

DUNN.—Oct. 1, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dunn, a son.

FRANKLIN.—Oct. 1, 600 West 157th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gottlieb, a son.

GOTTLIEB.—Oct. 1, 17 West 127th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gottlieb, a son.

ROTHENBERG.—Oct. 4, 518 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. Rothenberg, a son.

STAVENHAGEN.—Sept. 30, 448 16th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Stavenhagen, a daughter.

Engaged.

BAUMGARTEN — GREENBERG. — Martha Greenberg to Milton J. Baumgarten.

BENNETT — EMSHEIMER. — Emily Emsheimer to Murray Bennett.

BERGER—KEMP.—Frieda Kemp to Samuel A. Berger.

BERLIN—STERN.—Ernestine Stern to Martin Berlin.

DENHOLTZ—GOLDBERG.—Anna Goldberg to Dr. E. Denholtz.

DEUTSCH—ROSENZWEIG.—Minetta Rosenzweig to Harry Deutsch.

FOSTER.— BORGMEYER. — Marguerite H. Borgmeyer to William H. Foster.

GERHARDT—HERTZSTEIN.—Edith Hertzstein to Edward Gerhardt.

GOLDBERG—MULLER.—Millie Muller to A. L. Goldberg.

GOLDBERG—SAM.—Deborah Sam to Alfred J. Goldberg.

HAMBURGER—HAPP.—Amelia V. Happ to Simon S. Hamburger.

KAIM—RAIVES.—Hazel Raives to George Kaim.

KOFF—ROSENBLATT.—Coralie Rosenblatt to Abe Koff.

KOSTIN—BORCHARDT.—Edna Borchardt to Samuel Kostin.

LAZARUS—WOLF.—Sylvia Wolf to A. S. Lazarus.

LEVENE—EDELSTEIN.—Regina Edelstein to Dr. Samuel A. Levene.

LEVY—SIMON.—Fannie Simon to Max Levy.

MILLER — GROSNER. — Carrye Grosner to Max Miller.

PEARLMAN—SIMON.—Romelia Simon to Joseph Pearlman.

ROSENFELD—METZGER.—Juliette Metzger to Harry Rosenfeld.

SCHULANG—JACOBS.—Jessie Jacobs to Saul Schulang.

SCHWARTZ—ABRAHAMS.—Augusta Abrahams to Ignatz Schwartz.

SIEGEL—BARKUS.—Clara Barkus to Arthur J. Sigel.

SINGER — FEIGENSON.—Isabelle Feigenson to Harry L. Singer.

SMITH—LUSTIG.—Lena Lustig to Herman R. Smith.

SPITZER—SALZMAN.—Beatrice Salzman to Benjamin Spitzer.

STEWART—WOHL.—Lillie Wohl to H. R. Stewart.

TISHMAN — VALENTINE.—Anna Valentine to David Tishman.

WEIGLE—BERRY.—Maude Berry to Otto E. Weigel.

WOLFF—BRICK.—Matilda Brick to Julius L. Wolff.

Married.

BABCOCK—GROY.—Sept.

FULLERTON PICKS ATHLETICS ON FORM--McGRAW SAYS GIANTS WILL WIN WORLD'S SERIES

FULLERTON SAYS "DOPE" FAVORS ATHLETICS IN WORLD'S SERIES

With Even Break in Luck the Honors Should Go to Philadelphia—Giants Must Gain 4⅔ Per Cent. in Order to Overcome Superiority of American League Champions—Comparison of the Methods of Rival Managers.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.
Written for The New York Times.

This is the eleventh of a series of twelve preliminary articles in which the contestants in the world's series are discussed critically and impartially. (These articles will be followed by Fullerton's daily reports of the games played in the world's series.)

NEW YORK.

	Mechanical Worth.	Team Value Regular Season.	Team Value of World Series.	Total Value for Series Reduced to Importance Position.
Merkle	.83	.722	.685	.622
Doyle	.84	.747	.771	.709
Fletcher	.82 2-5	.744	.751	.682
Herzog	.84	.758	.773	.642
Shafer	.84 2-5	.748	.739	.631
Burns	.85 1-5	.734	.702	.587
Murray	.84 2-5	.740	.714	.592
Snodgrass	.84	.736	.676	.579
Catchers	.83 1-5	.819	.822	.783
Pitchers	.77 3-5	.885	.855	.844
Manager	.00	.000	.000	.930
ATHLETICS.				
McInnis	.85 2-5	.751	.753	.644
Collins	.82 2-5	.763	.768	.733
Barry	.83 2-5	.767	.771	.739
Baker	.83 4-5	.764	.750	.721
Oldring	.83 4-5	.757	.726	.632
E. Murphy	.86	.761	.737	.636
Strunk	.86	.743	.714	.604
Catchers	.81 1-5	.803	.794	.766
Pitchers	.76 1-5	.841	.832	.828
Manager	.00	.000	.000	.953

SUMMARY.

	New York.	Athletics.
Team value for regular season	761 3-5	772 2-9
Team value for world series	748 4-5	762 2-9
Total value of team, including relative importance of each position	691	725 4-5

Philadelphia should win the world's series.

The dope proves it, and, with an even break of the luck, the Athletics ought to be returned victors after a terrific struggle. New York must gain nearly 4 2-5 per cent. through sheer breaks of luck in order to overcome the superiority of the American League champions.

The difference between the teams, with every element that goes to make baseball, reduced from the individual to the team, is not sufficiently great to make it certain that the Athletics will win, but it is as certain as anything in baseball can be.

What we call "luck" is such a great element in the game that it can make a great team look bad, and sometimes make a bad team look good. The chances of luck running in sequence to one team through seven games are small, and a great deal depends upon the first two. If the luck should break for the Giants in the first two games sufficiently to give them victories, they ought to be able to win. On the other hand, I find that luck favors the better teams more often than it does the weaker ones, and that speed brings luck—or what we call luck. In the history of baseball for the last twenty years I am certain that, in major and minor leagues, the fast teams always have been the lucky ones.

It is an element upon which no one can calculate with any certainty, and the fickle jade has been in her top form in baseball ever since the game was conceived. The last world's series was an example. The luck broke for New York steadily and persistently for seven games, and just as she seemed to have given the Giants the series, she turned and took th championship away from them by one of the meanest tricks ever played.

A world's championship between the Giants and the Athletics, aside from all other elements, ought to be the most interesting possible in that the two teams are of diametrically opposite schools of baseball. This is due to the characters and personalities of the managers, for, wherever you find a successful baseball club, the personality of its leader is indelibly stamped upon the players. And in the summing up of the strength and weakness of the teams do not forget that the two generals who will lead the clubs in battle are bigger factors than any individual player possibly can be.

Connie Mack Is Conservative.

Cornelius McGillicuddy, as a ball player, was a quiet, conservative, studious man. He is a man of character, of decency, and of much self-respect. He is a man who says little, excepting to his players, and probably less is known about the "inside" of the Athletics' system of play than of any team in the country. His men imitate him in conservation of information.

He has collected around him the finest body of ball players in the game today—intellectually and morally as well as physically. They are clean, decent living, gentlemanly fellows. One can almost tell by watching them walk into a hotel that they are champions. For in baseball, morals and intellect are quite as important as physical prowess.

You may search the history of the Athletics for the last nine years and you will find that they have had less trouble on the ball field, figured in fewer turbulent scenes, suffered less from the punishment of the umpires, and had fewer clashes with opponents than any team in either major league.

Examine the record of the New York Giants since McGraw deserted the American League to take charge of them, and, season after season, day after day, it has been a record of rowdyism, umpire baiting, clashes with opponents, and troubles.

The players themselves are not to blame. Many of McGraw's players are clean, decent, intelligent fellows. The difference is between McGraw and Mack. McGraw believes in fighting, in pugnacious methods, in umpire baiting. It is what the college boys would call "mucerish" baseball—but it wins, in the National League. There are seven clubs willing to testify that McGraw always has the best of the umpiring both at home and abroad.

Mack wants his men to refrain from all argument with umpires, to avoid clashes with other players, to play the game hard and in clean style—and he has been even a more consistent winner than McGraw has been. It is a straight fight between two systems of playing the game and, oddly enough, McGraw finds himself under a handicap.

The question of the morals of the two styles of playing the game does not interest us now, excepting in its bearing upon the world's series. McGraw has won; has gained advantages over rival teams in the National League by his tactics with umpires and his system of upsetting rivals, especially pitchers, either by angering them or by shaking their nerve. This now reacts. In a world's series the rules are so strict that he is robbed of one of his great assets before he starts. He cannot indulge in attacks upon umpires or personalities toward opposing players. Indeed, the danger is that the reaction may result in the Giants getting the worst of the decisions; for umpires are human and they might unconsciously resent what he has done to them or their fellows. Mack's men get an even break or better in their own league because they treat umpires decently, and have the good will of the majority of the arbiters in both leagues because of this fact.

If Griffith, for instance, had won the American League race and tackled McGraw's team we might get more action, but the difference between systems would not be as evident.

McGraw Has One Bad Fault.

There is not a doubt that Mack and McGraw are two of the greatest leaders that ever handled ball clubs. In one way they are alike, and that is in impartiality and strict justice in dealing with their own men. McGraw has harder men to handle, allows them more freedom, and deals with them sternly. Mack picks men who are well behaved, and deals out swifter justice when they go wrong. Both are extremely loyal to their men in most cases. McGraw has one fault as a manager, and that is in manifesting his dislike for certain players, even when he keeps them. Besides, it is certain that he lost some of his hold over his players during the latter part of this season. The disposal of Crandall, which almost resulted in the smashing up of the Giants, did not do any good, and the substitution of Shafer for Herzog at third was lamented and resented by some of the regulars.

These things, however, are not likely to have any direct bearing upon the results of the coming series. The money reward and the honors of winning a championship are sufficient to make unity in the Giants no matter what happened during the regular season. Some of the men are not up to their standard at present because of a slump in condition after they were certain of victory in their own league; but this will be treated in the succeeding article.

The study of the managers is simply the study of team work, for all team work must centre in the manager. New York is not a perfect team machine. Indeed it is surprising that a team that plays so carelessly, and at times so atrociously, can keep on winning. The infielders do not back up throws from the outfield well, the outfielders are careless in backing up each other, and their system of attack is loose and uncertain.

Evidently McGraw commenced preparing his team for the world's championship during August, and there was a change of the style of play. It was a revelation to watch the Giants during their last Western trip and see them attempt plays that were being pulled off regularly by clubs far behind them in the race. Their hit-and-run attack was ridiculous in many instances. In one game, in Chicago, practicing hit and run to use against the Athletics, they made fourteen hits and were shut out. The team played like a high school bunch, missed signals, missed the ball, and wasted eight opportunities to win. They appeared uncertain, too, as to what they were going to try to do.

After watching two such performances, I went back over the records of eighty games to see what the Giants have been pulling off. The huge number of attempts to steal and the scarcity of hit-and-run plays were the great features.

Undoubtedly the Giants must play better team ball than that to win from the Athletics, even if their pitchers outpitched the Mackmen by 25 per cent., unless they can break down Schang's nerve entirely and cause him to throw away the games.

Study of Giants' Victories.

In striving to find why the Giants won, I took their first seventy-five victories and studied the scores and read the vital statistics of play. Forty-one of these victories were due to the fact that the Giants' pitchers held the opponents to far below the average scores. Twenty-eight were due to base running alone—and only five seemed to have been won by hit and run. This does not mean that the hit and run was used only in five, but I could find only five instances in which the game was decided by that play, according to the reports of one of the most reliable writers in New York, Mr. Hanna, who generally explains how and why a game is won or lost. Opposed to this rather reckless and uncertain attack, we find one of the most highly organized systems of assault in baseball. Connie Mack does not tell any one his system. He has one—of that I am certain—and every ball game, with him, is a battle with the campaign laid out in advance and the attack directed from the bench.

Those who imagine that the Athletics win because some big, husky athlete "just happens" to hit the ball into a bleacher ought to see the daily meeting of the Athletics.

For knowing that home run clout, or that carefully executed hit and run, or squeeze play, there are a lot of thought and patient training that few suspect.

Every morning, at 11 or 11:30, there is a meeting held, and one of the Mackmen would think it was staying away from the ball game as he would of cutting that meeting. There is as much baseball learned in that room of a hotel on the road, or in the clubhouse at home, as there is on the ball field. Mack and Shafer and Wheat is his chief lieutenant, Harry Davis. Just what Mack tells them or what they do there I never have learned. Ask one of the boys and he will tell you. Oh, we just talked things over." But in talking over things they hear many things that they remember in the tight places on the ball field. Did it ever strike you how seldom you ever read of one of the Athletics pulling a bone-headed play? Is that because they are smarter than other players? It is not; it is the schooling in baseball that they receive while in Mack's room "talking things over." And those same meetings make more for team play and for team fielding—which must exist if a team is to have perfect team work—than all the playing together in the world could do. They know each other, understand each other, and if a grievance has arisen during the heat of a game it is settled there.

Some day, some one writes a history of the rise and fall of the Chicago Cubs, the importance of these "talks-things-over" meetings will be appreciated. Chance used to have them. He called the players together and talked things over—heard the ideas of his players, settled grievances, and issued orders. He had intelligent men. We could see the beginning of the decline first in the intellectual part, then in the spirit in which the players received Chance's advice and instruction; finally in careless disregard of his wishes and orders, followed by half-concealed contempt for the meetings. The team spirit departed first; then the team work, and then the championships. If Mack ever loses his hold that way, he must seek men who will listen. Part of his men did not listen very attentively last season—and a pennant escaped them. This season they have listened willingly.

We have studied them all—players, managers, system—and all that is left is to see what kind of condition the men are in for the series. You know a bowed tendon will make a stake horse finish behind a sulking pacer, and to-morrow we will go over them finally to see how they shape up for the series that is at hand.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 4, (12 inn.)
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Detroit, 9; Chicago, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	101	51	.664
Philadelphia	88	63	.583
Chicago	88	65	.575
Pittsburgh	78	71	.523
Boston	69	82	.451
Brooklyn	65	84	.436
Cincinnati	64	89	.418
St. Louis	51	99	.340

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	96	57	.627
Washington	90	64	.584
Cleveland	86	66	.566
Boston	79	71	.527
Chicago	78	74	.513
Detroit	66	87	.431
New York	57	94	.377
St. Louis	57	96	.373

YANKEES SEVENTH IN LEAGUE RACE

Defeat of St. Louis Saves Chance's Team from Cellar —The Season Ends.

The baseball season in the major leagues ended yesterday, and no one will be surprised to learn that the Giants won in the National League and the Athletics in the American League. The pennant races of both circuits were practically settled two weeks ago, and interest now centres on the world's series games between the two winners, which will commence at the Polo Grounds to-morrow.

To New York fans the finish of the American League race furnishes much interest, because the Yankees managed to climb out of the cellar in the last minute and finish seventh. When Cleveland took the second game of a double-header from St. Louis yesterday Peerless Frank Chance's team was saved from the humiliation of again being a tail-ender.

In the National League Philadelphia's title to second place was not seriously questioned. The team made a good fight throughout the season, but lacked the staying power to beat out the Giants.

Chicago finishes in third place, with a good margin over Pittsburgh, in fourth position. The Cubs under Evers made a better showing than many critics expected. The Pirates were a disappointment. Generally picked to be up among the dangerous contenders for the pennant, they got off to a bad start, and were at no time a potent factor in the race.

The Athletics this year got an earlier lead in the American League race than they had some seasons when they have been pennant winners, and the finish was an easy instead of a driving one for them. Cleveland, the runners-up for the greater part of the year, were beaten out even for second place, losing their grip in the season's later weeks, while Clarke Griffiths's Washingtons were bracing and making a strong showing.

WALTER JOHNSON LOSES.

Senators' Pitcher Drops Game to Colored Team After Near Riot.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The baseball game between Walter Johnson's all-American team and the Mohawk Colored Giants here to-day came near developing into a full-fledged riot. With 6,000 persons on the grounds and the hour of starting the game at hand, the colored players went on strike, refusing to play until they were paid six weeks' salary, which they claimed Manager William Ernecke owed them. At this announcement the crowd surged upon the field and it was with difficulty that the squad of police prevented disorder.

After a wait of over an hour the financial difficulty was settled and the game started. Walter Johnson was opposed by Wickware, one of the best colored pitchers in the game, and the great Washington twirler lost the decision in a 1 to 0 game, which was terminated by darkness at the end of the fifth inning. Johnson struck out eleven men and allowed only two hits.

NOTED BOXERS HERE.

Smith, Morris, Cross, and Kilbane In Bouts at Local Clubs.

The biggest week of the year for the baseball fans will also be a most important one in boxing circles, certainly the busiest New York boxing enthusiasts have been permitted to enjoy in several months. The card will be featured by three shows on successive nights, each having a champion or a near champion as a contestant in the main bout.

As heavyweights continue to hold the greatest amount of interest among boxing followers the ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden Thursday night between Gunboat Smith and Carl Morris holds first place on the week's card. Champion Johnny Kilbane of the featherweight division will make his sixth appearance in New York at the St. Nicholas A. C. Wednesday night.

The Atlantic Garden A. C., at Canal Street and the Bowery, has secured Leach Cross as the headliner for its weekly show to-morrow night. Cross has not boxed in New York since his return from California, and his bout with Young Brown this week is to put him on edge for his battle with Champion Willie Ritchie at Madison Square Garden in three weeks.

The New Polo A. A. of Harlem will hold its weekly show on Friday night, but the full card has not been made up. The East New York A. C. will also have a show Friday night.

Desmond Leads in Cycle Race.

As a preliminary to the fifteen-mile inter-club road race of the Century Road Club Association fifteen bicycle riders, members of the New England Wheelmen, yesterday competed in a five-mile handicap race on the Pelham Parkway. F. Desmond, with a handicap of 1:30, was the winner, his time for the five miles being 14:05. John Wilton and C. Porter, each having the same allowance as the winner, finished second and third, respectively, while B. Baker, the scratch rider, was a close fourth. The latter made a hard fight for the honors in the last mile, but was unable to overcome the handicaps.

FANS ARRIVE HERE; FIND NO TICKETS

Snodgrass May Not Play in Early Games—Athletics Due in New York To-night.

The vanguard of the army of baseball fans who hope to see the world's series games began to arrive in New York yesterday, but the greater part of the crowd will not get here until to-night. Many came here yesterday with the understanding that they could get reserved seats in the scheduled advance sale, and were greatly disappointed to learn that the sale had been called off. At the office of the New York club, where an extensive staff of clerks was busily engaged in getting the tickets ready for distribution, there were numerous callers who explained that they had come from distant points and wanted to get reservations. All received the same answer—that there was not a ticket to be had, and none could be had until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the unreserved seats go on sale.

The Giants spent a quiet day yesterday, most of the regulars being spectators of the game played between the second string players and a semi-professional team at Lenox Oval. It befell that Snodgrass may be unable to take part in the first two or three games of the series because of a "charley horse," but all the other regulars will be in their positions when play is called for the opening game. Snodgrass pulled a tendon during a game at Brooklyn a week ago, and in Saturday's first game against the Phillies he again pulled up lame, after a sprint from first to third base. Doubt was expressed by some of the players yesterday that he would be able to play before Thursday or Friday.

In case Snodgrass is unable to play the team will not be weakened to any great extent, as Manager McGraw will send Shafer to the outfield and put Herzog on third base. Shafer is equally at home in the outfield, and in two games of the past week Manager McGraw sent him to do picket duty, evidently fearing that Snodgrass might not round to proper form. Doyle's injured shoulder has so far recovered that no fear is felt about his not being able to play in the opening game.

The Athletics will arrive in New York late this afternoon or early this evening. The club has secured reservations for forty at the Hotel Somerset, and the players will return to this city after each game in Philadelphia. All the Mackmen are physically fit, and Mack will be able to send his full regular lineup into the opening game.

President Ban Johnson of the American League is due in New York at 9 o'clock this morning, and the National Commission is scheduled to hold a meeting one hour later at the Waldorf-Astoria. The usual details in connection with the series will be gone over, and the question of players writing for the papers will come up for action. Chairman August Herrmann of the commission, who arrived here Saturday, intimated yesterday that no drastic action would be attempted by the commission, such as disqualifying a player who insists on writing reports of the games. The question of contracts with the papers appears to be blocking the plan, and it was said yesterday that the action taken to-day would govern coming series rather than this one. Unless players are bound by contracts they will be expected not to write, however. All the members of both teams who have been announced as authors will be called before the commission and the merits of the case discussed, but in a "most common sense way," according to Chairman Herrmann.

With the series only a day away neither team has become what could be called a favorite and it now seems assured that they will enter the games an even money proposition in whatever betting is done. Nothing has happened in either camp during the past two weeks to improve or impair the chances of either club and the general impression is that the batting and fielding superiority of the Athletics is balanced by the superiority of the New York pitching staff. Despite this apparent equality in the struggle, few big bets have been announced and the wagering promises to be the smallest of any series of the past three years.

Newspapermen from various sections of the country began to arrive in New York yesterday, some of them coming from such distant points as Chicago, Detroit and Montreal. Press headquarters at the Hotel Imperial presented a busy appearance, but it was quiet as compared with what will occur to-day when more than fifty baseball writers will report here. A meeting of the Baseball Writers' Association of America has been called for this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Imperial.

Despite the precautions taken by the New York Club to prevent speculators from securing seats, a number of agencies displayed signs last night announcing the sale of world's series tickets. All inquirers were informed that the tickets would be on sale in the morning, and in every instance the speculator gave assurance that tickets would be secured.

150 POLICEMEN FOR GAME.

Inspector Titus Prepared to Extend Line of Ticket Buyers.

Inspector Titus announced last night the police arrangements for handling the crowds at the world's series games at the Polo Grounds. Although there will be no public sale at the Polo Grounds to-day, Inspector Titus will have thirty men stationed there just as a precautionary measure in case a crowd does gather.

Early to-morrow morning there will be 150 policemen at the Polo Grounds to handle the crowds. Four lines will be formed. One of these will be for patrons holding reserved seat tickets and the other line will be for those who expect to buy the unreserved seats. This line will be kept in order until the sign is posted that all the tickets have been sold.

One line will be formed on the west side of Eighth Avenue, and the policemen will be prepared to extend it as far south as 125th Street. The other line will be formed on Eighth Avenue along 155th Street to Bradhurst Avenue, and as far south on Bradhurst Avenue as necessary.

Bronx Runner Wins Road Race.

Frank Joyce, of the Mohawk A. C., won the 3¾-mile road race held by the Morningside A. C. yesterday. Joyce jumped in the lead at the mile post and increasing his stride steadily drew away from the rest of the field of forty-two runners. After the two-mile turn was reached Joyce had matters all his own way and finished a good first, thirty yards in front of F. Zuna, Irish-American A. C. S. Morris, the second runner of the Smart Set A. A., was a good third. W. J. Fitzgerald, the Pacific Coast professional, started fifteen seconds behind the field and beat the first man, Joyce in by twenty seconds, equaling the course record of 18:45.

STEADINESS OF THE GIANTS IS McGRAW'S THEME TO-DAY

Giants' Manager Tells Why He Considers the New Yorks 20 Per Cent. Better Now Than They Were in 1911—Pitching Will Be the Big Deciding Factor.

By JOHN J. McGRAW
Manager of the Giants.

In this, his second preliminary article on the world's series, McGraw tells why the Giants should beat the Athletics. The Giants' manager will also report the games in the series for The New York Times.

Steadiness means a lot to a team in the world's series. That is mainly why I consider my team to be 20 per cent. better now than in 1911, to resume my theme of yesterday. As only one thing will steady a man, so only one thing will steady a club, and that is experience under fire.

Every man on the Giants has been through a world's series with the exception of Burns, Demaree, and Shafer. Where it was a novelty to them in 1911 it is now almost a habit. While my club has not been hitting sensationally for the past month, I honestly believe that the boys will bat better against the Athletics this year than they did either in 1911 against the same team or in 1912 against the Red Sox. They will work the Philadelphia pitchers better, and will not lose their heads as easily as they have heretofore.

Critics have frequently pointed out that the Athletics have a weak pitching staff. I do not figure it that way. The staff is not as strong as it was in 1911, because of the loss of Coombs, who is one of the greatest pitchers I ever saw work in a world's series, with the exception of Mathewson in 1905 and last year. Matty gave one of the greatest exhibitions of his career against the Red Sox, although he did not win a game.

Coombs is a splendid relief pitcher. Now I can hear my critics declaring that Coombs did no relieving in the last series between the two clubs. Even if he did not, the idea was always in the pitcher's head who was working. "Well, if I go bad, John is there to come in and take this job," was the way he figured it. "They can stick him in."

Coombs Will be Missed.

Therefore, the Athletics' pitchers will not work with as much confidence this Fall as they did in 1911, with Coombs ready to go in and grab the reins any time his club started to shake and tremble. Good relief pitchers are scarce, and the Athletics are shy on them now. Plenty of men who can start a game naturally smoothly cannot go into a battle when the opposing hits are slaughtering a twirler and stop the fusillade. It takes a peculiar sort of nerve to do this, of which few pitchers are possessed.

Mack has two great veterans in Bender and Plank and a flock of youngsters. I do not put much faith in the reports that Plank and Bender are worn out. Each one will be good for a single bang-up game in the world's series. It is when these two try to come back for their second starts that we are going to have the edge in pitching. Bender, persons who ought to know tell me, has never been in better shape in his life. He is a great man for one game, and he will pitch wonderful ball in the first battle he works, which, no doubt, will be the opening one of the series. The first two games should be pitchers' battles. Of course, I have not yet made up my mind which pitchers will work the first two games for me. I will not decide this until Tuesday noon. But my first pitcher will be the one in best shape to go the route that day, and most fans should be able to guess whom that will be.

There will be considerable jockeying of pitchers in this series, as they are going to be the big factor in deciding the result, as they always are in a short series. The first two games are important. If the Giants win one of these I will be satisfied, because it will be taken from one of Mack's veterans, and, remember, he has only two in stock. Bender may be able to come back strong for his second game by Friday, but I doubt if Plank can repeat on Saturday after working Wednesday, as he probably will. This, of course, is assuming that the young Philadelphia pitcher who will doubtless appear in the Thursday game works right through it. You can never tell how things will break in a series, and the situation may be such that Mack will think he can clinch a victory by sending Bender in to relieve on Thursday. In that case he would tangle things up still further, as far as dope goes.

We are rooting for clear weather right through the series, because we figure that the best world's series pitchers have the better chance we will have of coming strong at the end if we need to. I am counting on four tried pitchers to work this series for me, Tesreau, Mathewson, Marquard, and Demaree. Of course, Demaree has never been in a world's series, and this has been his first year in the big league, but he has had such a wonderful season that he has all the confidence of a veteran of several years' standing combined with the enthusiasm of youth. Another great thing about Demaree is that batting reputation means nothing to him. Look at the way he has treated Wagner all season, and the Dutchman carries about as much of a reputation as any one.

The Batting Feature.

When pitchers are the subject of the discussion, the batters on both teams must also be taken into consideration. Can the Philadelphia "stickers" hit the New York pitchers? Certain clubs bat one style of pitching more solidly than others. Do the New York pitchers run to one streak, or is my talent mixed up enough to show the Athletics a different style every day? And can the Giants hang the Philadelphia twirlers best? These are important questions.

If Tesreau is right for this series, and by right I mean if he has control of the ball, we will go into the game fortified with a great variety of twirling. The Athletics, from what I can learn about the club, dislike speed. Johnson has always had it on them, and "Joe" Wood had it on them in 1912, and both are speed pitchers. Neither do the Athletics like a fast breaking spitter, especially when it is handled by a man who is very accurate one day and very loose in his control the next. The trouble with this sort of pitcher is that the batter never knows whether he has control or not, and cannot guess just where the ball is coming. He is as liable to get it in the ear as not. I figure, therefore, that Tesreau should be very effective against the Athletics if he is right. He will be a new pitcher to them, because he was not with the club in 1911, yet he has had the advantage of going through one world's series, and he has had the tonic of victory in this derby event.

Marquard also should be effective against the Athletics because he is a southpaw with a lot of speed. He is a much better man this year than in 1911. They have a bunch of left-handed hitters on the Philadelphia Club, who will not be as good against left-handed pitching. Baker and Collins, I figure to be their most dangerous stickers, and they both swing left-handed. McInnis I also count to be a bad man; he hits right-handed. Baker will be carefully watched this year, because of the thing he did in 1911. We have him put down as a batter without a weakness, like Honus Wagner. I have had an American League tip that he cannot hit a ball low on the outside corner of the plate. Perhaps he cannot, but Mathewson and Marquard tell me that when they went to see the Athletics play just before the 1911 series, Baker poled one low and on the outside into the left field bleachers just as they came into the grounds. Both of my twirlers put this down as his strength, low and on the outside corner, and they kept them high and close to him so that he banged the ball into the right field stand or over the right-field fence. Baker is a dangerous hitter, but I do not look for him to be as dangerous as he was in the last series because we fear him now, and will work on him carefully.

Something Expected from Demaree

Demaree is a man who may tangle up the best Mack batters. His coolness is that of a cake of ice, and he has as fine control as I ever saw. Then his style will be a sudden switch, as he has a different delivery and different style from any other man on my staff. What this is I am not going to tip off here.

Mathewson, of course, will be working with his head. He should be as effective as he was in 1911, or even more so. He has had a better season, and he knows more of Athletics' style well. Mack's team is not as strong in hitting this Fall, according to my way of figuring, as it was in 1911. None of the Philadelphia outfielders can hit with Danny Murphy. He was a great natural-born "stricker." The only man in the outfield we fear is Oldring, and he has not reached the .300 mark this season. Of course, the Athletics' big, strong department is the infield, with its fast work on the defensive and its wonderful batting powers. I consider my club to be stronger in the catching and pitching departments, with a shade on the Athletics in the outfield. This is basing my prediction on the assumption that each man plays at his normal stride, which is the case in a series of this sort. Probably some of my men will work better than usual or worse, and the Athletics will have the same experience.

My team is considered to be weak with the bat. It is true that the averages of the players are not startling this year, but I figure we are better off than in 1911. The fact that my team went all to pieces at the bat was largely responsible for the result of that series. We have been facing all Summer pitching similar to that which will be offered by the Athletic hurlers. Bender is a speed and curve ball pitcher, never using the spitter. While some of my players do not hit speed well, yet I would not consider my club to be weak on this style. It is the cross fire which bothers some of the boys, and Plank has a great cross fire. We hope to offset this by employing a lot of right-handed hitters in the game against him. The Athletics have no first-class spit-ball pitcher, while we have Tesreau. Mack's club has never been very effective against either Ed Walsh or Russell Ford when they were right, and I am looking for them to find trouble hitting Tesreau's spitter.

I believe that some of the added 20 per cent. of strength of which I spoke is in the new players on the New York team since 1911. Burns is a great outfielder, cool under fire, and a dangerous batter. He is also a good base runner and tricky upon the paths because of his great and deliberate determination. He is a better man than Devore was. Murray did not get a hit in 1911, so he will surely be stronger. He is naturally a good "sticker," and just had some hard luck in that series. It does not worry him any, as nothing bothers John. He will be getting his wallops this Fall. Shafer is an addition to the club because he hits well. He, too, is a natural "sticker," without a nerve in his body. He bats best left handed, so he will be most valuable against right-handed pitchers. If necessary, I can swing Herzog into the line-up against right-handers. I have not made up my mind just how I will work these two third basemen yet. Herzog is a great money player, as he demonstrated by his star work in the series last Fall.

We have had our meetings every day for the past week, and I suppose the Athletics have had theirs, too. We have laid our plans, and Mack has his, as he is one of the greatest plan layers in baseball, and he is a genius at it. When the two teams line up to-morrow, it will be a battle of brains and supreme nerve. The test will come when one club breaks, as it is bound to do in a tense series of this sort. The crack in one team or the other will probably decide the series in spite of all the plans. When a team starts to go, to stop it is as hard work as plugging a hole in a dike with a piece of blotting paper. The big fight is to hold the club together. That is the work of each manager. After all, the supreme test is one of nerves and not of mechanics.

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Hackett, Marathon Runner, Dies.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 5.—William J. Hackett, who won the Brockton Marathon race in 1909 and 1910, died at his home today of consumption. Hackett was 21 years old. He had been in delicate health for several years, and took to distance running in the hope of building up his strength.

CYCLISTS IN BAD SPILL.

Riders In Tandem Race at Newark Escape with Bad Bruises.

A bad spill near the finish of the ten-mile tandem paced race furnished excitement at the climax of a long card of bicycle races at the Newark Velodrome yesterday. Alfred Grenda and Paddy Hehir, the Australians, after pacing Frank L. Kramer ahead of Alfred Goullet and Jackie Clark, the other contestants in the match, suffered a rear wheel puncture as they rounded the last turn.

The tandem became uncontrollable by the riders, and Kramer and Goullet, who followed the champion, narrowly missed colliding with the Australians. Clark was less fortunate and crashed into them. The cyclists sprawled to the track, but escaped with a few bruises.

The second of the international matches between Bill Bailey of England, world's amateur champion, and Donald McDougall, America's best, resulted in another victory for the Britisher, the latter beating the native son in two of three heats of a mile. The riders were paced by Ernest Ohrt, the California amateur, for five laps.

Cyclists in Four-Hour Race.

The annual four-hour team race of the Century Road Club of America was held at Guttenberg track, N. J., yesterday, in which five teams secured points for the series of contests to be held during the Fall. Fifteen teams competed, and ten dropped out before the end of the fourth hour. Lively competition marked the contest during the early stages of the affair. The following teams were point winners:

C. Ornick and G. Knopf, J. Pike and H. Hintze, E. Frapel and A. Everett, J. Schmidt and L. A. Frapel, and W. Lock and K. Hart.

To-morrow's no day to catch cold.
Everything to keep you warm at the World's Series.
Smart Fall and Winter overcoats.
Motor coats—warm and roomy, with little weight.
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Everything you'll need from now to next Spring.

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Put on your chassis; whole job complete.
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AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago's Weird Fielding Gives Detroit the Final Game.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—Chicago's weird fielding to-day enabled Detroit to win the last game of the season. The score was 9 to 8; the contest was a slugging duel, and several infielders showed more bravery than skill in stopping drives which smoked across the diamond. Each team used two pitchers. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'den, ss.	5	1	2	4	1	W'ver, ss.	5	1	3	1	4
B'm'n, 2b.	4	1	3	2	4	Lord, 3b.	5	1	1	0	3
C'w'f'd, rf.	5	1	3	2	0	Chase, 1b.	5	1	1	13	2
Bligh, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	Bodie, cf.	5	1	3	3	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	3	0	0	Col'ns, rf.	3	1	2	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	5	2	Chap'le, lf.	5	1	3	1	0
Stan'ge, c.	4	2	3	6	1	East'y, c.	4	1	1	5	0
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	E'gr'n, 2b.	2	1	1	1	1
C'stock, p.	4	2	2	1	1	Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Wil'ms, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Fournier.	1	0	0	0	0
						L'throp, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Total.	36	9	15	27	10	Total.	38	8	15	24	15

*Batted for Scott in the third inning.

Errors—Chase, Berger, Scott, 2; Stanage.

Detroit	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	—8

Two-base hits—Chappelle, Bodie, Crawford. Three-base hits—Louden, Berger, Lord, Crawford. Hits—Off Scott, 6 in two innings; off Lathrop, 9 in six innings; off Comstock, 12 in seven innings, none out in eighth; off Williams, 3 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Vitt. Sacrifice flies—Baumann, Vesch, Berger. Stolen bases

'GIANTS' AT CHURCH HEAR THEIR PRAISE

Dr. Reisner Holds a Special Baseball Service and Talks on the World's Series.

MESSAGES FROM MANAGERS

"Billy" Sunday, Gov. Tener, and Others Send Greetings—Cheering Hard to Suppress.

A congregation that taxed the seating capacity of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on 104th Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, listened last night to a sermon in which "Christy" Mathewson, the Glants' star pitcher; "Chief" Myers, the big Indian catcher; "Charlie" Herzog, and others of McGraw's pennant winning team were praised as high types of manhood, and were held up as examples for the general run of folks to emulate.

The congregation also heard David F. Fultz, the old Athletic and New York American fielder, deliver a religious talk, and then listened to letters and telegrams extolling the national game from "Connie" Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics; Manager McGraw of the Giants, "Billy" Sunday, the old time player, now famed as an evangelist; Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, who is an ex-professional ball player, and many others whose names are well known in the baseball world.

In the audience among others were "Chief" Meyers, Herzog, Fletcher, the shortstop; Snodgrass, the outfielder; Wiltse, the left handed pitcher; Wilson, Meyers's understudy behind the bat; Al" Demaree, the pitcher, and Thorpe, the famous Indian track athlete and ball player.

It was a remarkable church service and the only reason that the crowd of "fans" present did not cheer every time the name of this or that famous player was mentioned was because Dr. Reisner, the pastor of the church, stopped the cheering after the first outburst that followed the mentioning of the names of Mathewson and Meyers.

At the door of the church a photograph of the "Giants" was given to every one and going out cards bearing a baseball cartoon by Demaree drawn especially for the services were given out.

Just before introducing Mr. Fultz, who is now the President of the Professional Ball Players Union, Dr. Reisren read the letters and telegrams from the managers of the champion teams seen who were unable to attend the services. Manager McGraw's message was the first and he wrote:

Naturally I think baseball the most admirable pastime in the world. It is not a sport in the more accepted meaning of that phrase, but it is a keen competition of wit, intelligence, and muscle against similar qualities. It develops the mind, establishes discipline, and gives to those who take part in it sound bodies, clear heads, and a better sense of life. I know of nothing to which I would quicker recommend young men than baseball in its amateur and professional forms, for almost all of my life I have been a participant and a student of the American national sport, and I know that everything in connection with it is for the betterment of those who participate in it.

"Connie" Mack, the leader of the American League champions, said:

During my career as player and manager the game never has been impeached in my presence. The great mass of Americans know that it is conducted honestly and openly. This is one of the reasons that makes it so popular. Every man who pays to see a professional ball game knows that each team is trying to the utmost to win, and that no ulterior influences are being exerted to decide the result. There is that instinct in every man that drives him on to victory, and it has been my experience that the professional baseball player gives his best efforts at all times to his club. Victory is his goal, his ambition, and his daily life on the diamond is an effort for victory.

Mr. Fultz, whose topic was "The Christian Player," spoke after the regular sermon by Dr. Reisner.

"Jack Coombs, the famous pitcher of the Athletics," said Mr. Fultz, "says that the team that plays together best will win the world's championship this week, and all the experts who have analyzed the players who will take part agree that probably never in the history of baseball have two teams so evenly matched met for the championship of the game. Just as is baseball so is life a game, and in life we must also run and hit and tally and rally. The officials in charge have ordered the players not to write for the newspapers because last year the members of the Boston team got sore because of the criticisms in these articles. That also fits life's game, for in that game the 'knocker' has no place."

MURPHY LOSES TWO RACES.

Fannie D., b. m., (J. Archibold).....2 5 2

Special Speedway Classes.

Two special classes bringing together the best trotters and pacers on the drive yesterday rounded out one of the best days of sport on the Harlem Speedway this year. In addition the regular card of ten classes produced many close finishes.

In both of the special events James A. Murphy, a veteran of the drive, and I. V. Hunt were the contending drivers, but the latter humbled the veteran by taking both events. The most exciting race of the two was for trotters. Hunt was behind his bay mare, Fair Maiden, while Murphy drove his bay gelding, Oakland Boy. The event went to split heats with Murphy getting his charge over the wire first in the opening heat, only to be shut out in the two succeeding ones. The pair came away to the quarter post on the first meeting almost abreast, but in the final drive Oakland Boy was a bit the stronger, and just managed to nose out the Hunt mare. The following heats, however, proved easy wins for Fair Maiden, it taking the second by two lengths and the final one easily by six lengths.

The next meeting was in the special class for pacers, and in this event Hunt, with his former champion, Clover Patch, won in straight heats over Murphy's speedy little black mare, Coast Marie.

Ira Crossman, a newly elected member to the organization, celebrated his first day's appearance with a victory in the Class A pace with Bessie Pandit. His bay gelding, The Orphan, was second in the Class C pace, and Vermont Bellini, the other Crossman horse, was second in the Class B pace.

Chick Evans Outplays Britons.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Charles Evans, Jr., formerly Western open and amateur champion and medalist in the last two national amateur golf tournaments, to-day outplayed Edward Ray and Harry Vardon, formerly English open champions, by two and three strokes, respectively, in a thirty-six hole, four ball match at the Ravisloe Country Club, but owing to the fact that Warren K. Wood, Western amateur champion, was off his game, the Britons won the contest 3 up. Evans took 143 strokes for the two rounds of the six thousand two hundred yard course, while Ray played 145 and Vardon 146. Wood was stale with his wooden shots and uncertain with his putter, taking 157 strokes. The best ball score of Ray and Vardon was 138, only five strokes better than Evans. Wood played best ball on only two holes, and this threw the strain of the contest on Evans throughout.

Greek Leads in Six-Mile Race.

In anticipation of the handicap race which has been scheduled for next Sunday over the course of the West New York Field Club, the Royalton A. C. held a special invitation run yesterday, in which a number of New York runners took part. Chief among those who turned out was V. Votiritsas of the Greek-American A. C., the lad who beat some of the stars in the Bronx a week ago. The youthful Greek took the lead at the mile mark, and held it to the end of the route, six miles, the time being 34 minutes 23 seconds.

Pal Brown Defeats Mehegan.

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 5.—"Pal" Brown, an American fighter, to-day defeated Hughie Mehegan, the Australian lightweight, in a twenty-round contest. Brown won on points.

GLENCOE'S GOOD GAMES.

Interesting Races, In Which Cleary Runs Fast Two Miles.

The concluding set of outdoor track and field games of the Glencoe A. C. was held yesterday afternoon at the grounds in East 127th Street, with a good crowd in attendance and some capital sport resulting. Quite the most keenly contested event of the day was seen in the medley relay race, at one mile and one-seventh, in which the winner got home by a foot after a closely drawn finish and a very good sprint.

W. Cleary clearly outpaced his rivals in the two-mile handicap, and, after starting from scratch with Taub, managed to get into the van at a mile and a half, after which it appeared clear sailing. He came home with a good burst of speed, won by a dozen yards in the capital time of 0:10:04, which was 5 3-5 seconds faster than that accomplished by Harry Smith of Bronx Church House in the invitation two-mile race, in which all the men of the field started from scratch.

A. Washington showed some clever sprinting when he led J. McMahon to the tape in the sixty yards handicap. J. Quinlan was returned the winner of the 880-yard handicap, in which he had an allotment of thirty-five yards, with his time 2:04 3-5. Among those who chased him up to the tape were H. Greenbaum and Benny Mann.

FAILS IN NOVEL SWIM.

Elionsky Attempts Long Journey with Feet and Hands Tied.

With the accomplishment of the Battery to Sandy Hook swim now accredited to two swimmers after the many years of trying and the edge taken off the hazardous task, Henry Elionsky, one of the many who failed to make the swim, essayed a novel aquatic test yesterday when he attempted to swim from the Battery to Coney Island with hands and feet bound. He did not succeed, however, in the new stunt, but made a good fight, and reached Buttermilk Channel, where the tide began to sweep him back, and at a point between Coenties and Old Slips he was taken from the water.

Making the start from the Battery Elionsky's hands were fastened with handcuffs and his feet bound with ropes, he being dropped into the water. His arms were of little service to him, but he used his legs to good advantage, snapping them with an action that propelled him through the water with surprising speed. He was carried up the East River at the Habicht, Braun & Co. Comp Gen Trans. S—N G Lloyd SS Co v. SS La Touraine. 9—Eskaide SS Co v. Higman. 10—Benner Line v. Pendleton. 11—Harms v. F Starr Cont Co. 12—Southern Saw Mill Co v. Hudson Line. 13—Tug Dalzelline Transp Co v. McAllister. 14—Starr Cont Co v. tug C N Kingsland. 15—Insley v. cargo of railroad ties. 16—O'Donnell v. tug Nellie Tracy. 17—Comp Gen Trans v. SS P F Wilhelm. 18—Gildersleeve v. Penn R R. 19—Fallin v. cargo of railroad ties. 20—Cahill v. SS Olympic. 21—United States v. tug Union. 22—United States v. tug Dalzelline. 23—U S Shipping Co v. Jamison. 24—Habanetz v. Hain-Amer Line. 25—Endicott, Hammond & Co v. Pratt. 26—Damm v. SS Santa Maria. 27—Lee v. tugs Stranton and Phoenix. 28—Merritt & Chapman D & W Co v. Erie R R and Swift. 29—White v. SS Baltic. 30—Quebec SS Co v. Bonsall (Limited). 31—Bonsall Timber Co v. Quebec SS Co. 32—Carroll v. Albes. 33—Winter v. SS Koranna, &c. 34—Stedman v. SS Hylas. 35—Thomas Sons & Co v. Munson Lines. 36—Weber & Bunk Coal Co v. tug Hemstreet. 37—Roney v. Penn R R & Prov Wash Ins Co, &c. 38—Prov Wash Ins Co v. Penn R R. 39—McGahan Sugar Ref Co v. SS Julia Luckenbach. 40—Standard Oil Co v. Standard Oil Co. 41—Hastort v. Long-Broadhurst & Co. 42—Kahnweiler v. tug Brockton. 43—H R Day Line v. lighter Comfort. 44—N Y C & H R R R v. tug Transfer No 11. 45—Rueb v. SS City of Montgomery. 46—N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co v. steamboat Robert Fulton. 47—Fargrove Steam Nav Co v. Gans SS Line. 48—N Y & N H R R v. Bradley Tow v. Anchor Line. 49—Dalley v. tugs Transfer No 21, Syossset, &c. 50—United States v. tug Anna W. 51—H R Lighterage Co v. Erie Lighter No 119. 52—McComber & Edgar Boston Co v. Nantucket. 53—Merritt & Chapman D & W Co v. SS Nantucket. 54—United States v. steamboat Havana. 55—N Y & N H R R v. steamboat London. 56—Gildersleeve v. Bradley Con Co. 57—O'Donnell v. tugs Bismarck and Transfer No 19. 58—Williams v. SS Thode Fagelund, &c. 59—Jamison v. U S Shipping Co. 60—Bigelow v. tug Tobi Co v. SS River Meander. 61—Atlantic & Pacific T Co v. SS River Meander. 62—Hill Bros & Co v. SS River Meander. 63—Lorillard v. SS River Meander. 64—Am Tobacco Co v. SS River Meander. 65—Manhelmer v. SS Germania. 66—Lorillard v. Cunard SS Co. 67—Internat Paper Co v. SS Ste Marie de Larrinaga. 68—Lyons v. ferryboat Westfield. 69—N Y & N J Trans. Co v. tug Pencoyd. 70—Howard v. tugs Arrow and McAllister. 71—B & O R R v. tug Eugene F McCarthy. 72—Brooks Milton Co v. Dodge Lighterage Co. 73—McGuire v. tugs Pat McGuirl and Media. 74—Thames Tow Boat Co v. scow Louisa. 75—Stevenson v. lighter T W Wonson. 76—Fields v. tug Wilmis. 77—Packard v. Worthington. 78—Knickerbocker Ice Co v. ferryboat Maine, &c. 79—B'klyn & Man Ferry Co v. tug Powerful, &c. 80—Winter v. bark Anna Maria. 81—Stand Underground Cable Co v. steamer Safety, &c. 82—Cornell Steamboat Co v. SS Tyr. 83—Howell v. Goodwin Land & Gravel Co. 84—Carlisle v. SS Old Colony. 85—Hudson Coal Co v. ferryboat Scranton, &c. 86—Day v. SS Venezia. 87—North & East River Term Co v. tug Bridgeton. 88—Union Ferry Co v. lighter Gen C M Sorrell. 89—Shortland v. Pintala & Pete L. Colon. 90—Central Vermont R R v. tug Transfer No 17. 91—Eclipse Lighterage Co v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 92—Carman v. tug Beatrice Bush. 93—Quigley v. tug Eugene Moran. 94—United States v. tug No 14. 95—Red Star tow &c. Co v. tug Scranton. 96—Colyer v. tugs T W Wellington and Bridgeton. 97—Timolins v. tug England Navig Co. 98—Saville v. yacht Osceola. 99—Bucholz-Hill Co v. barge Smedley, &c. 100—Irish Bros v. barge Smedley, &c. 101—Turnbull Ship Co v. Jamison. 102—East First Term Co v. L V R R. 103—Crescent Sand & G Co v. steamer Thames. 104—Quebec SS Co v. Bonsall. 105—Foss v. Paulsen. 106—Littlejohn v. SS Clan McIver. 107—Littlejohn v. SS Indraglarat. 108—B & O R R v. Penn R R. 109—Willcox v. Am Smelt & Refg Co. 110—L V R R v. B'klyn E D Term Co. 111—Paskuz v. N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co. 112—N Y, N H & H R R v. tug Volunteer. 113—N Y, S & W Steel Coal Co v. tug J T Donohue. 114—Boyce v. tug T W Wellington. 115—Fill v. Cunard S S Co. 116—Ruggs v. Dug Roselle. 117—Williams v. tug Mahanoy. 118—Stoffegen v. Prince Line. 119—Cohen v. barge Josephine. 120—Penn R R v. tug Resolute. 121—Am Agri Chem Co v. tug Richards. 122—Boston Con Co v. F E Richards. 123—Gildersleeve v. tug Ell B Conine. 124—Evans v. Penn R R. 125—Guantanamo Sugar Co v. SS Miguel de Larrinaga. 126—Stevens v. yacht Nettie. 127—Rall v. SS G L Premuda. 128—United States v. steamboat Clermont. 129—L V R R v. Anchor Line. 130—C R R of N J v. Anchor Line. 131—N Y City Ferry v. Anchor Line. 132—McGuire v. Thames Towboat Co. 133—A Stein Co v. SS Ryndam. 134—B & O R R v. Phoenix Sand & G Co. 135—Lucas v. dredge No 7. 136—Deutz v. Deutz. 137—O'Rourke v. Pattison & Bowne. 138—Begley v. barge L N Sheer. 139—Scott v. Fulton Transp Co. 140—Fulton Transp Co v. Scott. 141—Du Lims v. SS City of Bath. 142—United States v. tug Walter Luckenback. 143—No Am Wreck Co v. tug R B Little. 144—Johnson Lighterage Co v. Waterman. 145—Red Star Tow, &c, Co v. dredge Irving M. 146—Bleakley v. tug Huntington, &c. 147—Parker v. tug Rob Palmer. 148—Shamrock Tow Co v. steamboat Richard Peck. 149—Weehawken Tug Co v. City of N Y, &c. 150—Red Star T & T Co v. Postal Telegraph Co. 151—Wade v. lighter Ruth, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 60, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges—Joseph Poldow, trading as Poldow & Co. Preyers & C., S Mandel, C F Martin, Frankenbush, Perdick & Goldwine, Sol Berlinger, I Reimer, M Firschbaum & Sons, O H Groffer, C F & J Spiess. Under objections—S Abramsky, Loeb & Liblan, Wielar & Neuman. Adjourned meetings—G L Davidson, B Harris, M Lehman, J Schwartz, C Dearnbaum, J & H Lipman, Finkelstein & Sons. Motions—Julius Bros, M Kossony, Asara Realty Co, A Newman, Asara Realty Co, J C Schildknecht, A Musica & Son, Int Realty Co, (2,) E Wiener & Co, Annex Homes, N Y, Alexander & Co, Atkin & Guild, Conrad & Brooks, Cohn & M, G L Davidson, D Ottensessen & Co, F W Hainel, (2,) McCord Const Co, Broadway Elec Nav Co, Skidell & Simon, A L Canfield, Bryan & Block, B L Geaessel, McIntyre & Co, S H Blair, D Edelstein & Co, J B Beine, J F Stevens Const Co, Burns Res & Hotel Co.

WOUNDED IN HER HOME.

Mrs. John Ward of Long Island City Hit in Hip by a Stray Bullet.

Mrs. John Ward, wife of a wealthy resident of Long Island City, whose home is at 118 Ridge Street, was wounded by a rifle bullet while in the dressing room of her home yesterday afternoon. The bullet came through an open window, and lodged in the fleshy part of her hip. Dr. Lavelle of St. John's Hospital extracted the bullet.

Several men and boys were practicing with a rifle in a grove near the Ward home, and it was a stray bullet from their rifle that wounded Mrs. Ward.

The shooters got away before police arrived from the Astoria precinct.

Belmont's Horse Finishes Second.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Prix du Conseil Municipal, at one mile and a half, was run over the Longchamps course to-day, and the chestnut colt Nimbus, owned by A. Aumont, led throughout, winning by a length. August Belmont's Bayard III. finished second, with Baron Gourgaud's Fidelio third. The stake was valued at $23,400. In the betting Nimbus was 36 to 10; Bayard III., 13 to 1, and Fidelia, 61 to 10.

POLO INVASION IS NOW A CERTAINTY

Hurlingham Club Sanctions Lord St. Ledgers's Scheme and Names Players.

That Hurlingham has santioned the proposed attempt of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers to "lift" the Westchester Polo Club Cup became known here yesterday. This is the trophy which was defended by the Meadow Brook team last Summer, and that the English intend to make an early bid for it was made evident when the officials of the leading organization declared for an invasion of an all-England team next year, with the makeup of the quartet to be Capt. Barrett, Capt. Ritson, Walter S. Buckmaster and Lord St. Ledgers

The latter is the well known English sportsman who took up the polo invasion where the Duke of Westminster left off, after the latter had financed the attempt of last Summer. It required official notice from the Hurlingham Club to insure the matches, as according to the deed of gift teams must "represent officially" the Polo Association of America and the Hurlingham Club.

The team nominated is, at the present time, admittedly the strongest that can be put together in England, including as it does three men who have figured in international contests. Probably the chief of these is Buckmaster, who is the best all-around player in the empire, and who was chosen Captain of the team which made the unsuccessful bid last season. Unfortunately he was seriously hurt just prior to the sailing of the team, and at the time it was declared that he was out of polo for all time. His being named by the Hurlingham Club, however, is ample testimony that he is still available for competition. While little is known of the ability of the financial sponsor of the team, Lord St. Ledgers, the prowess of the other trio is sufficient warranty that the team is a strong one.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions—1—Matter of Cash Papworth Grow Sir. 2—Matter of Standard Cordage Co. 3—Matter of Balkind. 4—Poole v. Blanchard. 5—Assets Co v. Barnes Key Co. Preferred calendar. 61—Palmer v. Superior Mfg Co. 69—Denison v. Gifford. 79—Cheatham v. Transit Dev Co. 94—Hughes v. Smith. 114—Dominick & Haff v. Wallace. 155—Am Malting Co v. Keitel. General calendar. 1—Matter of Gurlitt-Manning Co. 4—U S v. Investors & Traders' Co. 6—Matter of Coe. 7—Matter of Logan. 8—Lehigh Coal & Nav Co v. Tug R B Little. 10—Christin v. Leonard. 12—Parsons Non-Skid Co v. Willis. 13—N Y Assets Co v. McKinnon. 15—Matter of Cash Papworth Grow Sir. 16, 17—Matter of Meadows. 18—Lawrence Wood's Island Co v. U S. 19—Matter of Pedlow. 20—Matter of Leavitt. 21—Wollensak Optical Co v. Sler Optical Co. 24—Nicholas Transit Co v. Pittsburgh S S Co. 25—Same v. U S Concentrating Co. 27—Matter of Co-Operative Mills. 28—Matter of Newbury & Dunham. 29—N Y, N H & H R R v. Vizoari. 30—Matter of Ironclad Mfg Co. —Freeman v. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 1—Vanderbilt v. Ocean Co. 2—Carroll v. SS Caronia. 3—Herrman v. Comp Gen Trans. 4—Packard v. tug T W Wellington. 5—Kohnweiler v. yacht Respite. 6—Tuck v. American SS Co. 7—Habicht, Braun & Co v. Comp Gen Trans. 8—N G Lloyd SS Co v. SS La Touraine. 9—Eskaide SS Co v. Higman. 10—Benner Line v. Pendleton. 11—Harms v. F Starr Cont Co. 12—Southern Saw Mill Co v. Hudson Line. 13—Tug Dalzelline Transp Co v. McAllister. 14—Starr Cont Co v. tug C N Kingsland. 15—Insley v. cargo of railroad ties. 16—O'Donnell v. tug Nellie Tracy. 17—Comp Gen Trans v. SS P F Wilhelm. 18—Gildersleeve v. Penn R R. 19—Fallin v. cargo of railroad ties. 20—Cahill v. SS Olympic. 21—United States v. tug Union. 22—United States v. tug Dalzelline. 23—U S Shipping Co v. Jamison. 24—Habanetz v. Hain-Amer Line. 25—Endicott, Hammond & Co v. Pratt. 26—Damm v. SS Santa Maria. 27—Lee v. tugs Stranton and Phoenix. 28—Merritt & Chapman D & W Co v. Erie R R and Swift. 29—White v. SS Baltic. 30—Quebec SS Co v. Bonsall (Limited). 31—Bonsall Timber Co v. Quebec SS Co. 32—Carroll v. Albes. 33—Winter v. SS Koranna, &c. 34—Stedman v. SS Hylas. 35—Thomas Sons & Co v. Munson Lines. 36—Weber & Bunk Coal Co v. tug Hemstreet. 37—Roney v. Penn R R & Prov Wash Ins Co, &c. 38—Prov Wash Ins Co v. Penn R R. 39—McGahan Sugar Ref Co v. SS Julia Luckenbach. 40—Standard Oil Co v. Standard Oil Co. 41—Hastort v. Long-Broadhurst & Co. 42—Kahnweiler v. tug Brockton. 43—H R Day Line v. lighter Comfort. 44—N Y C & H R R R v. tug Transfer No 11. 45—Rueb v. SS City of Montgomery. 46—N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co v. steamboat Robert Fulton. 47—Fargrove Steam Nav Co v. Gans SS Line. 48—N Y & N H R R v. Bradley Tow v. Anchor Line. 49—Dalley v. tugs Transfer No 21, Syossset, &c. 50—United States v. tug Anna W. 51—H R Lighterage Co v. Erie Lighter No 119. 52—McComber & Edgar Boston Co v. Nantucket. 53—Merritt & Chapman D & W Co v. SS Nantucket. 54—United States v. steamboat Havana. 55—N Y & N H R R v. steamboat London. 56—Gildersleeve v. Bradley Con Co. 57—O'Donnell v. tugs Bismarck and Transfer No 19. 58—Williams v. SS Thode Fagelund, &c. 59—Jamison v. U S Shipping Co. 60—Bigelow v. tug Tobi Co v. SS River Meander. 61—Atlantic & Pacific T Co v. SS River Meander. 62—Hill Bros & Co v. SS River Meander. 63—Lorillard v. SS River Meander. 64—Am Tobacco Co v. SS River Meander. 65—Manhelmer v. SS Germania. 66—Lorillard v. Cunard SS Co. 67—Internat Paper Co v. SS Ste Marie de Larrinaga. 68—Lyons v. ferryboat Westfield. 69—N Y & N J Trans. Co v. tug Pencoyd. 70—Howard v. tugs Arrow and McAllister. 71—B & O R R v. tug Eugene F McCarthy. 72—Brooks Milton Co v. Dodge Lighterage Co. 73—McGuire v. tugs Pat McGuirl and Media. 74—Thames Tow Boat Co v. scow Louisa. 75—Stevenson v. lighter T W Wonson. 76—Fields v. tug Wilmis. 77—Packard v. Worthington. 78—Knickerbocker Ice Co v. ferryboat Maine, &c. 79—B'klyn & Man Ferry Co v. tug Powerful, &c. 80—Winter v. bark Anna Maria. 81—Stand Underground Cable Co v. steamer Safety, &c. 82—Cornell Steamboat Co v. SS Tyr. 83—Howell v. Goodwin Land & Gravel Co. 84—Carlisle v. SS Old Colony. 85—Hudson Coal Co v. ferryboat Scranton, &c. 86—Day v. SS Venezia. 87—North & East River Term Co v. tug Bridgeton. 88—Union Ferry Co v. lighter Gen C M Sorrell. 89—Shortland v. Pintala & Pete L. Colon. 90—Central Vermont R R v. tug Transfer No 17. 91—Eclipse Lighterage Co v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 92—Carman v. tug Beatrice Bush. 93—Quigley v. tug Eugene Moran. 94—United States v. tug No 14. 95—Red Star tow &c. Co v. tug Scranton. 96—Colyer v. tugs T W Wellington and Bridgeton. 97—Timolins v. tug England Navig Co. 98—Saville v. yacht Osceola. 99—Bucholz-Hill Co v. barge Smedley, &c. 100—Irish Bros v. barge Smedley, &c. 101—Turnbull Ship Co v. Jamison. 102—East First Term Co v. L V R R. 103—Crescent Sand & G Co v. steamer Thames. 104—Quebec SS Co v. Bonsall. 105—Foss v. Paulsen. 106—Littlejohn v. SS Clan McIver. 107—Littlejohn v. SS Indraglarat. 108—B & O R R v. Penn R R. 109—Willcox v. Am Smelt & Refg Co. 110—L V R R v. B'klyn E D Term Co. 111—Paskuz v. N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co. 112—N Y, N H & H R R v. tug Volunteer. 113—N Y, S & W Steel Coal Co v. tug J T Donohue. 114—Boyce v. tug T W Wellington. 115—Fill v. Cunard S S Co. 116—Ruggs v. Dug Roselle. 117—Williams v. tug Mahanoy. 118—Stoffegen v. Prince Line. 119—Cohen v. barge Josephine. 120—Penn R R v. tug Resolute. 121—Am Agri Chem Co v. tug Richards. 122—Boston Con Co v. F E Richards. 123—Gildersleeve v. tug Ell B Conine. 124—Evans v. Penn R R. 125—Guantanamo Sugar Co v. SS Miguel de Larrinaga. 126—Stevens v. yacht Nettie. 127—Rall v. SS G L Premuda. 128—United States v. steamboat Clermont. 129—L V R R v. Anchor Line. 130—C R R of N J v. Anchor Line. 131—N Y City Ferry v. Anchor Line. 132—McGuire v. Thames Towboat Co. 133—A Stein Co v. SS Ryndam. 134—B & O R R v. Phoenix Sand & G Co. 135—Lucas v. dredge No 7. 136—Deutz v. Deutz. 137—O'Rourke v. Pattison & Bowne. 138—Begley v. barge L N Sheer. 139—Scott v. Fulton Transp Co. 140—Fulton Transp Co v. Scott. 141—Du Lims v. SS City of Bath. 142—United States v. tug Walter Luckenback. 143—No Am Wreck Co v. tug R B Little. 144—Johnson Lighterage Co v. Waterman. 145—Red Star Tow, &c, Co v. dredge Irving M. 146—Bleakley v. tug Huntington, &c. 147—Parker v. tug Rob Palmer. 148—Shamrock Tow Co v. steamboat Richard Peck. 149—Weehawken Tug Co v. City of N Y, &c. 150—Red Star T & T Co v. Postal Telegraph Co. 151—Wade v. lighter Ruth, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 60, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges—Joseph Poldow, trading as Poldow & Co. Preyers & C., S Mandel, C F Martin, Frankenbush, Perdick & Goldwine, Sol Berlinger, I Reimer, M Firschbaum & Sons, O H Groffer, C F & J Spiess. Under objections—S Abramsky, Loeb & Liblan, Wielar & Neuman. Adjourned meetings—G L Davidson, B Harris, M Lehman, J Schwartz, C Dearnbaum, J & H Lipman, Finkelstein & Sons. Motions—Julius Bros, M Kossony, Asara Realty Co, A Newman, Asara Realty Co, J C Schildknecht, A Musica & Son, Int Realty Co, (2,) E Wiener & Co, Annex Homes, N Y, Alexander & Co, Atkin & Guild, Conrad & Brooks, Cohn & M, G L Davidson, D Ottensessen & Co, F W Hainel, (2,) McCord Const Co, Broadway Elec Nav Co, Skidell & Simon, A L Canfield, Bryan & Block, B L Geaessel, McIntyre & Co,

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Seabury, Guy, and Bijur, JJ.—For hearing of appeals from City and Municipal Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pendleton, J. Litigated motions. A—Matter of Keith. B—Bedell v. Board of Elections. C—Matter of Goodman (14th E D.) D—Matter of Bachrach (16th E D.) E—McGinn v. McGinn. 2—People ex rel Shea v. Higgins. 3—Matter of Murphy (McAneny,) 4—McArdle v. Jankelson Realty Co. 5—Effle v. Reinhardt. 6—Lang v. Lang. 7—Bryant v. Davis. 8—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R. 9—Prampolini v. Katz Co. 10—Jenkins v. Robinson. 11—Redcliffe v. Fowler. 12—Pullman v. Teets. 13—Baker v. Skeele Coal Co. 14—Kirsh v. Schlesinger. 15—Same v. same. 16—Same v. same. 17—Zucchelli v. Linch. 18—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 19—Bachmann v. Jacobson. 20—Same v. same. 21—Matter of Herbst. 22—Kitchener v. Kitchener. 23—Theobald v. U S Rubber Co. 24—Steiner v. Williams. 25—Matter of Clark. 26—Gerstein v. Lee. 27—Ricciardi v. Darmstadt. 28—Hastorf v. Hensen. 29—Same v. same. 30—Blanchard Co v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co. 31—Winters v. Bernheim. 32—Kraus v. Lasky. 33—Biacena v. Protective Lathers' Union. 34—Rosenberg v. Koones. 35—U S Trust Co v. Well. 36—Barnes v. N Y Transp Co. 37—Swinburne v. Dillingham 38—Correll v. Conservative Realty Co. 39—Matter of East 205th St. 40—Wynne v. McGuire Const Co. 41—Cullinan v. Benson. 42—Same v. same. 43—Dodge v. Dodge. 44—Berger v. Berger. 45—Shuman v. Shuman. 46—Frazen v. German Am Ins Co. 47—Hedges v. Rothenberger. 48—Mercantile Nat Bk v. Schnoering. 49—Matter of Ladin. 50—Goldberg v. Yuk of the U S. 51—Klein v. Klein. 52—Schiffer v. Levy. 53—Matter of Summa. 54—Met Opera Co v. Hammerstein. 55—Same v. Same. 56—Bush v. N J Portland Cement Co. 57—Same v. Same. 58—Tichenor v. Yung. 59—Knott v. Schlitt. 60—Matter of Mellicke Calculator Mach Sales Co. 61—People v. Zerillo. 62—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 63—Braus v. Nestle Holding Co. 64—Havelly v. Natl Fire Proofing Co. 65—Trowbridge v. Cone. 66—Dollar Sav Bank v. 101st St Co. 67—Fearon Daniel Co v. London Guar & Accident Co. 68—Cohen v. Woolf. 69—Fredman v. Dimon. 70—McMahon v. Roseville Trust Co, Newark, N J. 71—Hillyard v. Same. 72—Jefferson Co Sav Bk v. Lutz. 73—Turner v. Baruch. 74—Sommer v. Turner. 75—Matter of Garfinkel. 76—Matter of City of N Y (Cruger Av.) 77—McManus v. Mertens. 78—Isaacson v. Segelbohm. 79—Hutchinson v. Spencer. 80—Meinlschmidt v. Waddington. 81—Robb v. Errett. 82—Same v. Same. 83—Bablane v. Alpern. 84—Grassi Bros v. Midwest Realty Co. 85—Same v. Same. 86—Lynch v. Cosmic Steam Pump Co. 87—Pabst Brew Co v. Welch. 88—Washington Sav Bank v. Brasse. 89—Columbia Knick Trust Co v. Heintz. 90—Matter of Mariano. 91—Childs v. Schurck. 92—Garfunkel v. Krause. 93—White v. Strohmenger. 94—Besemer v. Kennedy. 95—Ehrman v. Bassett. 96—Same v. Same. 97—Higgins v. Corn. 98—Fambrosis Socy v. Royal Benefit Socy. 99—Same v. Same. 100—Harris v. Smith. 101—Cohn v. Hutter. 102—Buttner v. Buttner. 103—Smith v. Doll. 104—Sleeper v. Hickey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. 1627—Lano v. Cenci. 1628—Gallagher v. Ancient Order of Hibernians. 1629—Haas v. Haas. 1630—Central Trust Co v. Wall. 1631—Reznikoff v. Bloodgood. 1632—Rosen v. Bloodgood. 1633—Wilson Sav Bank v. Stubelman. 1634—Riverside Con Co v. City of N Y. 1635—Union Estates Co v. Adlon Const Co. 1636—North Side Sav Bank v. Marion Holding Co. 1637—Lippman v. Wade. 1638—Lauterberg v. Weeks. 1639—Barber v. Leuchtenberg. 1640—City Real Estate Co v. Bush. 1641—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Hentschel. 1642—Walter v. Walter. 1643—Goldstone v. Stevens. 1644—Farmers Loan & Trus Co v. Margan. 1645—Smith v. Pletscher. 1646—Steinert v. Wallace. 1647—Lane v. Dennis. 1648—Popper v. Wallach. 1649—Bloquet v. Groeber. 1650—Myer v. Myer. 1651—Madison Trust Co v. Schiff. 1652—Kohn v. Falk. 1653—Callahan v. Gerereux. 1654—Madison Trust Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 1655—German Sav Bank v. Schmidt. 1656—United Dressed Beef Co v. Dietrich. 1657—Interborough R T Co v. City of N Y. 1658—Lauber v. Haller. 1659—Mayer v. King. 1660—Schaefer v. Schaefer. 1661—Knapp v. Stetler. 1662—Glassman v. Del Drazo. 1663—Kaplan v. Kelly. 1664—Canal Realty Co v. Nora Const Co. 1665—Grunthal v. Stiner. 1666—Palmer v. Byrne. 182—Van Horn v. Van Horn. Preferred causes. 288—Crow v. Warner. 468—Coogan v. Kurtz. 217—Ewen v. Hoefer. 564—Furthmann v. Furthmann. General calendar. 54—Drazen v. Huber. 111—Taurus Realty Co v. Interborough R T Co. 272—Keiser v. Kaiser & Co. 415—Zippert v. State Bank. 180—Security Const Co v. Ellison Const Co. 373—La Sala v. Hope Const Co. 232—La Freta v. La Freta. 392—Johannsen v. Johannsen. 350—Doyno v. Doyno. 375—Garibaldi Realty & Const Co v. Santangelo. 381—Hague & Co v. Silberberg Importing Co. 403—McCoy v. Sutherland. 419—Brooksville Granite Co v. Latty, Salvino & S. 425—Eno v. Sage. 437—Young v. Davis. 441—McLaury Marble Co v. Massimino Co. 168—Michaelsen v. Silverblatt. 299—Schnakenberg v. Schnakenberg. 304—Perlman v. Goldman. 87—Wieser v. Guggoiz Const Co. 240—Eckhardt v. Eckhardt. 363—Mack v. Mack. 568—Famobrosis Socy v. Royal Benefit Socy. 753—Matter of Baker Ave.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Donohue, J. Motions. Mr. Lehman, J., clear; Part VII, Hotchkiss, J., clear; Part VIII., Whitaker, J., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Garvan, J. Motions. 1—People v. Abraham Frieifeld. 2—People v. Louis Markheim. Trial calendar. 1—Fred W. Whitney. 2—Joseph Sheridan. 3—Frank McDonald. 4—Bessie Sesse. 5—P Panzarella. 6—Herman Gold. 7—Morris Berg. 8—Giacamo P. Simonelli. 9—James Carden. 10—James Carden. To fix a day for trial. 1—Thomas Messimer. 2—James Collins. 3—Frank Maestry. 4—Harry Gordon. 5—Abraham Rosensweig. 6—Barney Saglimbene. 7—Martin J. Early. 8—Louis Markheim. 9—Wm. C. Haynes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 815—Witschieben v. Glynn. 1068—United Surety Co v. Meenan. 652—Hitchcock v. Raub. 1712—Minsky v. Minsky. 1721—People ex rel Bruce v. Smith. 1631—Fixman v. Lawyers Title Ins & T Co. 585—Werner v. Oppenheimer. 1475—Ridgwood

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market of the past week was decidedly unsatisfactory, viewed from any angle. The volume of sales showed a slight increase over the total for the previous week, but this total was well under the average for other recent years, and quotations on practically all of the active issues receded. There was a downward movement in the market in the early part of the week, which appeared to have run its course by Wednesday, but a further slump on Friday and Saturday undid much of the recovery made recently. The net losses were in few cases large, but declines from the high quotations of the week were considerable. American Locomotive common closed 2⅞ under its price of the preceding Saturday, while the preferred lost 4 points; American Telephone and Telegraph lost 2⅞, Atchison's net loss was but 1⅛, St. Paul's 2¾, Union Pacific's 2⅞, Steel common's 3¾, and Reading's 2¾. The market sagged of its own weight rather than reflected changes in the financial situation. Indeed, the most important news factors that developed during the week were without effect at the time of their publication.

The mercantile agencies reported that trade, taking the country at large, is better than it was last year and that the outlook is good, but in financial circles sentiment is undoubtedly much less favorable than it was a fortnight ago. The principal news of the week, in its bearing on future business, was the Government's final estimate of the condition of the cotton crop. This statement, made up as of Sept. 25, was said to be less discouraging than authorities had expected, and prices on Thursday, the day of its publication, showed small gains. However, any anticipation of a bad showing did not change the meaning of the Government's figures, which indicate that the year's production of the staple will be considerably under a year's requirements. Deterioration in the condition is always looked for in September and was less this year than predictions had led the trade to believe, but the showing as a whole was anything but a good one. The condition on Sept. 25 was given by the Department of Agriculture as 64.1 per cent. of normal—a drop of 4.1 points from the condition on Aug. 25. The 1913 general average condition is 5.5 points below that for last year at the corresponding date, or 7 points under the conditions in 1911 and 4.5 points under the average for a ten-year period. Until the frosts come it is impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty what the yield will be on the basis of the Government's condition report, but it is evident that under the most favorable condition the crop will be much below that for last year. Moreover, the unusually bad weather experienced in the biggest cotton growing State has resulted in the production of a much poorer grade of cotton than is demanded by most of the mills.

After maintaining its minimum discount rate unchanged at 4½ per cent. since April 17, the Bank of England on Thursday announced an advance to 5 per cent., causing surprise even on the European markets. The increase in the rate was evidently the Governors' recognition of the serious dimensions of the unprecedented demands for capital on the part of nearly every country in the world. The advance in the price of cotton hastened the movement of Egyptian crops to market and resulted in a considerable drain of gold from Great Britain. This movement and the unexplained accumulation of gold by France were the immediate causes of the increase in the discount rate after authorities had prophesied the continuance of the old rate for some time to come. In London financial circles it is held that the Bank's action was evidence of a prudent regard for its somewhat depleted gold holdings at a time when the Continent is facing heavy demands of Turkey and the Balkan States for capital, and similar demands from many other quarters of the world, especially Canada. The advance in the rate is looked to as the only means of curbing borrowing activities. A month ago the Bank held $5,000,000 more gold than on the corresponding date in 1912, but last week it had $6,000,000 less, having lost $15,000,000 in the week ended Thursday. One effect of the advance in the rate has been to end temporarily talk of gold imports by American bankers.

The markets at this centre have been vaguely alarmed at the depression which has gained in strength at the European centres. Ordinarily, the United States pays little attention to Continental politics except as reflected upon the foreign Bourses. The recurrence of war rumors among the Balkan States would probably have exerted little influence on the New York market but for the seriousness with which they were regarded at Paris. It is now felt that the treaty of peace signed between Turkey and Bulgaria last week means an alliance between these countries against Greece and Servia. At any event, the Turkish authorities are assuming a bolder attitude in their difficulties with Greece over the possession of the Aegean Islands. A premium of 30 per cent. is quoted by Lloyds to cover the risk of war between Turkey and Greece before the end of January. A prospect of a further dragging out of the costly and indecisive struggle in the Balkans is anything but reassuring to the bankers of Europe, who are already nonplused at the problem of financing the vast losses which have been incurred. In this connection it is interesting to note that one of the best informed international bankers in New York estimates that the present borrowing needs of Great Britain and the Continent are fully $1,000,000,000.

The New Haven situation, with its many troublesome phases, is still far from being settled. It is obvious that the new President is following a broad-gauge policy in trying to take care of New England's transportation needs and at the same time obey the spirit as well as the letter of the laws. His frank address to the Boston Chamber of Commerce shows the catholic spirit in which he has embarked on his very difficult task. The New Haven's most pressing difficulty at this time is the acquisition of $45,000,000 with which to meet its approaching maturities inherited from the Mellen régime. If the Massachusetts Railroad Commission decides that the company's necessities are so great as to make the matter of bankers' commissions relatively unimportant the new management will be in a position to take care of its financing obligations for several months to come and to provide part of the new equipment so imperatively needed. The Directors have taken a wise stand in appointing a committee to meet with the Attorney General for the purpose of learning if the control of trolleys and steamships objected to by his department can be changed without the costly process of a dissolution suit. It is clear that whether Commissioner McChord's censure was deserved or not, the Directors have taken to heart his criticism of boards which give only cursory attention to the properties under their charge.

When the financial atmosphere brightens more recognition will probably be given to the elimination from further discussion for months to come of the vexing tariff situation. From the opening of the last Presidential campaign talk of disastrous changes to be worked in business, and particularly in manufacturing industries, by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President has been used to stir up uneasiness. As is usually the case many of the fears which were expressed last Spring for our "infant industries" have since proved to have been groundless. While it is never possible to disturb the delicate balance of manufacturing costs without hurting some lines, the new tariff measure promises to work into the general scheme of our commerce without any serious disturbance to trade. From a narrow financial viewpoint the good effect of the conclusion of work on the bill should itself outweigh any unfavorable consequences of the reduction in duties.

The Union Pacific "melon" story played a smaller part in the activities of last week than for any of the three weeks preceding, but it is still a vital factor and promises to remain such until the Union Pacific board takes definite action one way or another. The fact is simply that the Union Pacific Company has a large amount of cash on hand for which it has no immediate need and that in the process of reducing its annual dividend it has been suggested that an extra cash distribution be made to the shareholders. The suggestion has been uniformly discussed on several occasions by members of the Executive Committee, but has never been brought up before a meeting of the board.

BANK OF ENGLAND CAUTIOUS.

New York Exchange Likely to Rise with Signing of Tariff Bill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The precautionary measure taken by the Bank of England in raising its rate to 5 per cent. was necessitated by the big rise in the prices of jute and cotton, affecting Indian and Egyptian exchange, respectively.

The Continental purchases of gold, even with the rate of exchange making such purchases unprofitable, also influenced the Directors in their decision.

The recovery in New York exchange is expected to become more pronounced with the new tariff going into effect, as large quantities of goods have been held back for delivery. The signature of the Underwood bill will create a strong demand for gold.

Some nervousness characterized the stock markets last week, but the best opinion tended to discount the ultra-alarmist newspaper reports of a Lancashire cotton strike and a renewal of the Balkan troubles.

RELAPSE ON PARIS BOURSE.

Many Factors Combine to Make Financiers Less Cheerful.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The steady rise in stocks and the firmness which characterized the middle of the week on the Bourse were followed by a reaction and general relapse toward the close.

The public is still holding aloof, the upward movement having been engineered by the professional element, which promptly started liquidation on the rise of the Bank of England rate, the threatened lockout of cotton operatives in Lancashire, and the new cloud which seems to be spreading over the Balkan situation.

The salient features of the week were considerable falls in French bank shares, coppers, and diamonds. The present feeling is far from cheerful.

BERLIN REMAINS LISTLESS.

Fall in Price of Products Lowers Steel and Iron Shares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Stagnation and price fluctuations of insignificant importance were the features of another listless week on the Boerse. The advance in the London bank rate was compensated by the steady fall in the private discount rate, so that Government securities remained firm.

Steel and iron shares remain depressed, owing to the continued reports of declining prices for products. Canadian Pacific shares experienced an old-time boom, on a report of increased earnings, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's statement of the formal denunciation of the shipping pool passed comparatively unnoticed.

The market generally expects a settlement by the end of the year of the extraordinary situation revealed by the Deutsche Bank, showing demoralization of the "Princes' Trust" and how the bank's radical intervention prevented the trust's collapse and a crash in the German financial world. The bank's statement was news only to the uninitiated, the professional element having known for months that the trust was tottering to its fall.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Sept. 29	2¾@3	2¾	4½@4½	4½@4¾	4½@5
Sept. 30	2¾@3	3	4½@4½	4½@4¾	4½@5
Oct. 1	2½@3	3	4½@4¾	4½@5	4½@5
Oct. 2	2½@3	3	4¾@4½	4¾@5	4¾@5
Oct. 3	2½@3	3	4½@4½	4½@5	4½@5
Oct. 4	3	3	4½@4½	4½@5	4½@4¾

Week's Range.—On call, 2¾@5; renewal rate, 3; sixty days, 4½@4¾; ninety days, 4½@6; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3@7½; renewal rate, 5½; sixty days, 5½; ninety days, 5½; six months, 5¼@5¾.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@7; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¾@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@7½; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@6; ninety days, 2½@6; six months, 3@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Sept. 29	3⅝@4	4⅛@4 3-16	5 @5½	3%
Sept. 30	4⅛	4⅛@4⅜	5½	3%
Oct. 1	4⅛	4⅛@4⅜	4½@4¾	3%
Oct. 2	4⅜	4¼	4½@4¾	3%
Oct. 3	4¼@4⅜	4⅜@4⅜	4¾@4½	3%
Oct. 4	4¼@4⅜	4⅜@4¼	4¾@4½	3%

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	6	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Holland	5	June 26, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	6½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	5½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	6½	Mar. 23, 1910
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	6	Sep. 18, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Sept. 10, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
Sept. 29	$4.8555	$4.8540	$4.8540	$4.8575
Sept. 30	4.8575	4.8550	4.8575	4.8610
Oct. 1	4.8585	4.8575	4.82	4.8630
Oct. 2	4.8615	4.8605	4.8615	4.8660
Oct. 3	4.8605	4.8595	4.8595	4.8645
Oct. 4	4.8585	4.8585	4.8585	4.8645

Week's Range.—$4.8540@$4.8615, $4.82@$4.8210, $4.8575@$4.8645.

Same Week Last Year.—$4.8530@$4.8570, $4.8190@$4.8240, $4.8560@$4.8610.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8540@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8080@$4.8370; cable, $4.8580@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8510@$4.8780; sixty days, $4.8190@$4.8495; cable, $4.8555@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Sept. 29	Par	*15c	*5c	*30c
Sept. 30	Par	*25c	*5c	*30c
Oct. 1	Par	*15c	*5c	*30c
Oct. 2	Par	*5c	†5c	*30c
Oct. 3	Par	Par	†10c	*30c
Oct. 4	Par	*5c	†10c	*20c

*Premium. †Discount.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Sept. 29	6.50	17.00
Sept. 30	6.75	17.00
Oct. 1	6.25	17.00
Oct. 2	6.10	18.00
Oct. 3	6.00	18.00
Oct. 4	6.00	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars.	American Eagles.	Bar Silver.
	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Sept. 29	77 9	76 4½	28½
Sept. 30	77 9	76 4½	28 5-16
Oct. 1	77 9	76 4½	28 5-16
Oct. 2	77 9	76 4½	28⅝
Oct. 3	77 9	76 4½	28 7-16
Oct. 4	77 9	76 4½	28 7-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French. Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. Turk 4s.
Sept. 29	73 7-16	88f	76	91	86
Sept. 30	73⅝	88f 37½c	76	91	86
Oct. 1	73 5-16	88f 05c	*75	*90	86
Oct. 2	73 5-16	88f 15c	75	90	86
Oct. 3	73 3-16	87f 85c	75	90	86
Oct. 4	73⅛	87f 75c	75	90	86

*Ex interest.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. M.	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M.	Berlin. Pf.
Sept. 29	25	24	20	43
Sept. 30	25	24½	20	43½
Oct. 1	25	25	20	44½
Oct. 2	25	26½	20	46
Oct. 3	25	25½	20	45½
Oct. 4	25	25½	20	45½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 29	96	95	99¼	99
Sept. 30	95⅞	95½	99¼	98¾
Oct. 1	96¼	94¾	..	..
Oct. 2	96	95¼	99½	98⅞
Oct. 3	95⅞	95¼	..	..
Oct. 4	95⅝	95¼	..	..
Week's range	93	94¾	99½	98¾

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 29	88¼	86⅞	93	91⅞
Sept. 30	88	87½	93	92⅜
Oct. 1	87⅝	86½	92⅜	91⅝
Oct. 2	87⅜	87¼	92⅝	92⅛
Oct. 3	87⅝	87	92½	92
Oct. 4	87¼	86⅝	92¼	91⅝
Week's range	88⅛	86½	93	91⅞

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 29	70⅞	70	72½	71⅛
Sept. 30	71⅛	70⅜	72⅝	71⅜
Oct. 1	70¾	69⅛	71⅝	70⅜
Oct. 2	70¼	69⅝	71⅝	70⅞
Oct. 3	70	69⅝	71½	71
Oct. 4	69⅝	68⅜	71⅛	70¼
Week's range	71⅛	68⅜	72⅝	70¼

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 29	43	42¼	46¼	45½
Sept. 30	43	42⅝	46¼	45⅝
Oct. 1	42⅝	41¾	45⅝	45
Oct. 2	42⅝	42	45⅝	45⅜
Oct. 3	42⅝	41⅝	45½	44⅞
Oct. 4	41⅝	40⅝	45	44½
Week's range	43	40¾	46¼	44½

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 29	11.05	10.95	10.95	10.90
Sept. 30	10.92	10.90	10.92	10.87
Oct. 1	..	..	10.97	10.87
Oct. 2	..	..	11.02	10.97
Oct. 3	..	..	10.97	10.87
Oct. 4	..	..	10.82	10.82
Week's range	11.05	10.90	11.02	10.82

RIBS.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 29	10.95	10.87	10.47	10.45
Sept. 30	10.92	10.87	10.47	10.45
Oct. 1	..	..	10.60	10.45
Oct. 2	..	..	10.65	10.57
Oct. 3	..	..	10.65	10.57
Oct. 4	..	..	10.60	10.50
Week's range	10.95	10.87	10.65	10.45

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 29	20.10	20.00	..	..
Sept. 30	19.90	19.85	20.05	20.00
Oct. 1	..	..	20.12	19.85
Oct. 2	..	..	20.15	20.02
Oct. 3	20.15	20.00	20.25	20.12
Oct. 4	20.02	19.90	20.15	20.02
Week's range	20.15	19.85	20.25	19.85

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 29	14.06	13.90	13.90	13.75
Sept. 30	13.91	13.76	13.77	13.65
Oct. 1	14.01	13.70	13.87	13.69
Oct. 2	14.16	13.91	13.97	13.71
Oct. 3	14.11	13.82	13.95	13.70
Oct. 4	13.95	13.79	13.80	13.64
Week's range	14.16	13.70	13.97	13.64

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 29	13.90	13.70	13.98	13.79
Sept. 30	13.98	13.54	13.73	13.61
Oct. 1	13.75	13.57	13.79	13.62
Oct. 2	13.85	13.61	13.89	13.62
Oct. 3	13.82	13.53	13.86	13.56
Oct. 4	13.85	13.46	13.93	13.49
Week's range	13.98	13.46	13.98	13.49

CUT THEIR BUDGET FIGURES.

Some City Departments Ask for Less Than They Got Last Year.

According to the budget figures submitted to the Board of Estimate by the city departments as their estimates for 1914, eight departments have asked for less than they received for 1913. The Commissioners of Accounts, allowed $212,960 in 1913, have requested $212,880 for 1914, a decrease of $80. The Board of Assessors received last year $42,552, and has requested $41,442, a decrease of $1,110. The Department of Bridges, allowed $922,255 in 1913, has requested only $906,650, a decrease of $15,605. The Board of City Record received $996,396 last year and has requested $930,506, a decrease of $65,889. The Law Department was allowed $892,440 last year, and requests only $889,610 for this year, a decrease of $2,830.

The Park Department of the Bronx was allowed $456,722 last year, and has requested $455,524, a decrease of $1,197. The Tenement House Department was allowed in 1913, $809,275, and asked this year for $795,499, a decrease of $13,775.

The largest amount asked for is that of the Police Department, which has put in a request for $18,355,395. Last year it obtained $16,738,071. The Fire Department comes next with a request for $9,936,399, an increase over 1914, of $990,454. Bellevue and Allied Hospitals have asked for $1,623,406, an increase of $259,430. The Dock Department has requested $2,947,493, an increase of $2,815 over the sum it received last year.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve decreased	£4,060,000
Notes reserved decreased	4,044,000
Notes in circulation increased	976,000
Public deposits decreased	496,000
Other deposits decreased	2,138,000
Government securities increased	835,000
Other securities increased	586,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913	1912	1911
Bullion	£37,597,823	£38,937,720	£39,064,231
Reserve	26,412,000	27,802,505	27,893,681
Notes res'd	24,853,000	26,304,385	26,691,765
Res. to liab.	53¼%	48¾%	51½%
Circula'n	29,635,000	29,585,215	29,620,550
Public dep.	9,742,000	13,946,646	11,322,405
Other dep.	39,830,000	43,075,062	42,867,736
Gov. sec.	13,288,000	13,338,084	15,596,084
Other sec.	28,200,000	34,202,525	28,357,286

The more important items at this date in the last few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£37,597,823	£26,412,000	£28,200,000
1912	38,937,720	27,802,505	34,202,525
1911	39,064,231	27,893,681	28,357,286
1910	34,413,052	24,687,142	29,792,188
1909	37,235,058	25,976,973	28,640,485
1908	38,017,545	26,947,535	26,237,674
1907	37,106,838	25,636,348	30,820,967

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1913	51¼	1907	48¾
1912	48¾	1906	38½
1911	51½	1905	38⅝
1910	47⅝	1904	53¼
1909	37⅜	1903	42½
1908	53⅛	1902	44⅞

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings decreased	96,000
Silver holdings increased	2,797,000
Notes in circulation increased	220,725,000
General deposits decreased	31,725,000
Bills discounted increased	256,450,000
Treasury deposits decreased	101,125,000
Advances increased	7,950,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,450,801,000	3,252,175,000	3,108,750,000
Silver	634,797,000	730,325,000	802,450,000
Circ'n	5,746,084,000	5,461,327,135	5,550,786,335
Gen. dp.	615,850,000	584,548,475	643,415,310
Bills dis.	1,634,384,000	1,353,146,440	1,461,264,005
Tr. dep.	185,100,000	231,580,461	111,148,925
Adv'ces.	705,130,000	701,422,312	712,720,045

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,570,450,000	844,500,000	5,165,439,375
1909	3,633,175,000	900,825,000	5,224,143,955
1908	3,241,426,695	895,137,741	4,926,930,095
1907	2,771,782,679	957,455,609	4,911,281,020

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand decreased	36,589,000
Gold and silver decreased	96,593,000
Notes in circulation increased	607,943,000
Treasury bills increased	136,292,000
Deposits decreased	36,589,000
Loans increased	47,611,000
Discounts increased	537,654,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows, in marks:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver:	1,301,425,000	1,144,820,000	995,260,000
Loans and discounts:	1,679,973,000	1,854,160,000	1,875,760,000
Circulation:	2,496,939,000	2,273,760,000	2,295,200,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 907,940,000 marks; in 1909, 809,640,000; in 1908, 1,082,500,000; in 1907, 737,020,000.

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Principal transactions on the Curb Market for the week ended Saturday, with price changes, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
100	Allis-Chal. ...	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
2,300	Anglo-Am. Oil	22⅜	20½	21¾	+ ⅜
25,100	British-Am. T.	28⅝	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
23,400	B.-A. T. new	27½	25¾	26⅜	— ⅜
20	Con. Rub. Tire	35½	35½	35¾	+ 1
400	M. of Am. new	5	5	5	..
6,000	*Mays Oil	28	26	27	+ ½
9,533	Peo. Gas rts.	2 5-16	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2,260	P. Sm. & Ref.	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
349	St. Oil of N.J.	383	377	383	+ 4
350	Tob. Prod. pf.	95¼	90¼	90¼	— 1¼
7,300	Un. C. S. w. i.	96¼	93¼	93½	— 2⅝
20	U.C.S. pf. w.i.	114	114	114	— 2
400	U. S. L. & H. new	7½	7	7½	..
195	U. S. L. & H. pf. new	49	41	41	— 9
425	Willys-Over ..	69¾	68	69	..

RAILROAD.

4,260	Man. Tran...	1½	1 3-16	1⅜	— ⅛

MINING.

5,500	*Arizona Bel.	23	19	19	— 4
100	Barnes-K. D..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,800	*Beaver Con..	84	32	32	— 3
17,300	*Big Four.....	22	20	20	— 4
5,200	Braden Cop...	7⅞	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
200	Brit. Col. C..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
500	Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅝	..
19,100	Can. Gold Sil.	21	18	19	..
7,000	*C. O. D. C...	4	4	4	..
600	Cons. Cop. M.	2 15-16	2 11-16	2⅞	— ⅛
9,300	*Ely Consol..	8	8	8	— 1
1,400	First Nat. C.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— 3-16
400	Giroux Min...	1 5-16	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6,000	Gold Hill C..	⅛	3-16	⅛	..
3,500	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1 7-16	1 7-16	— 7-16
4,500	*Jumbo Ext..	13	12	13	+ 1
2,125	Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4,400	La Rose Con.	2 5-16	2	2	— ⅛
1,500	Mas. V., new.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2,560	McK.-Darragh	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ 1-16
1,300	*Nev. Hills...	91	89	89	..
850	Nipis. Mines..	9	8⅝	8½	— ⅝
8,900	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1 9-16	1 13-16	+ ⅛
23,800	*Tono. Merger	73	67	70	..
1,330	Tono. Ext	2	1⅞	1 15-16	+ ⅛
200	T. M. of Nev.	5½	4⅝	4 11-16	— ⅛
4,500	Tularosa	11-16	9-16	⅝	— 1-16
1,600	Tri-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4,550	West End. C.	1 9-16	1⅛	1 9-16	..
7,300	*West End E.	6	4	5	— 1
2,500	*Wst'r Sil. M.	13	12	12	— 6
500	Yukon Gold...	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$16,000	Braden C. 6s.	156	150	156	+ 3
74,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96⅜	96½	96⅜	+ ⅛
2,000	Chile Cop. 7s	98½	98½	98½	..
11,000	N. Y. C. 4½ 1962	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	+ ⅛

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
..	..	Assoc. Mer. 1st pf.	104½ Apr. 27
115	130	Buff., R. & P. pf.	130 July 26
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½ Oct. 17
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47 May 16
..	..	Cuban-Am Sugar.	33 Nov. 19
1½	5	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	5 May 18
..	..	Federal Sugar.	*37 Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*95 July 16
72½	75	Granby Consol.	74½ Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West	85 Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach.	.. Oct. 3
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25 Sep. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½ Sep. 22
70	88	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	85 Sep. 16
10	20	New York Dock.	18 Dec. 9
25	40	N. Y. Dock pf.	32 Dec. 29
..	..	N. Y. L. & W.	121 Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92 June 21
..	..	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105 Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	68 June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

We Own and Offer

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

General Mortgage Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds

Due October 1st, 1959

Outstanding $37,000,000. More than $57,000,000 has been expended since 1904 on properties securing these bonds. Followed by $25,000,000 Capital Stock issued for cash at par and paying annual dividends of 6%.

Population

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts
Fifth Avenue & 36th Street
New York

DIRECTORS

BENJAMIN ALTMAN, B. Altman & Co.
VINCENT ASTOR
GEO. F. BAKER, Chairman First National Bank
STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co.
GEO. B. CASE, White & Case, Attorneys
JOHN CLAFLIN, Pres. United Dry Goods Companies
THOMAS COCHRAN, JR., Vice-President
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JOHN I. DOWNEY, Building Construction
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J. B. MARTINDALE, Pres. Chemical National Bank
GATES W. McGARRAH, Pres. Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
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SEWARD PROSSER, Pres. Liberty National Bank
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DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
BENJAMIN STRONG, JR., Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
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JAMES R. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary
HOWARD BOOCOCK, Treasurer
CLIFFORD B. WILMURT, Assistant Cashier

Interest Paid on Daily Balances

MEXICO
The Coming Oil Country

The United States imported from MEXICO in 7 months ending July 1, $7,000,000 worth of oil. Standard Oil, Pierce Oil, Mexican Eagle, Royal Dutch, Shell Transport & Trading, as well as other world-wide known companies are operating there. Our new circular describes this oil country.

Copies Mailed on Request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
20 Broad St. Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

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TWIN STATES G. & E. 4½s, 1926
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Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
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5½ to 6% First Mortgage Bonds

We own and offer absolute direct first mortgage bonds, to net 5½ to 6 per cent. These attractive investments are secured by direct first liens on the highest class of improved real estate.

S. W. STRAUS & CO., Incorporated
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Straus Building, CHICAGO — One Wall Street, NEW YORK

FOR SALE
Amer. Waterw'ks & Guar. Com. & Pref.
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WANTED
American Chicle Com.
Hendee Mfg. Com. (Old Stock)
T. H. Symington Conv. 6s, 1920
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BAYONNE, N. J., 5s
Maturing Jan. 1, 1928.
Legal for Savings Banks in New York State.
Price and particulars upon application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.
NEW YORK Bankers CHICAGO
31 Nassau St. 111 W. Monroe St.

H. AMY & CO.
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
44 AND 46 WALL ST.,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business.

Offerings Wanted of
N. J. Zinc Co. Stock
Hudson County Gas Co. Stock
Commercial Trust Co. of N. J. Stock
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Tel. 179 Jersey City, Jersey City, N. J.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 4, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	49	51
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	$74	$77
Do pf. ($50)	1,337,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$44	$47
Am. F. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 13	66	68
Do 6%cu.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	74¼	75½
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do 6%cnos,'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	43	45
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	96½	99
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	92
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Do ref. ex6s						
'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¼
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Prec.p.l. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	68	72
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	115	115¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	108⅛
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	55	65
Do. 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '51	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do pref.	840,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15,13	72	72½
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	101½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20.	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
El. & S. pf.	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	98	100
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,989,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Utl. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	25	30
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	78
Ex. Spgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 30,13	74	77
Ft. Smith L. & P. 1st 5s.	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	..
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s.	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93½
Int. Ry. of B. B. Div. 1st 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103½
L. & S. Div 1st 5s.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B. & Sp. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	65
J. C. H. & 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	24	30
Do pf.	9,407,300	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	38	42
Do 1st L.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	92
Do ov. 6s, '12	3,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
K. C. W. 5s.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88¾	90
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. 1st 5s, '13.	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	90½
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	100b
Do 5s of '22.	3,080,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97
Mobile E. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,13	89b	91b
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Montana Pr.	.....	½	Q	Oct 1, 13	41	42
Do pf.	.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97	100
Musk'e G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	91b	94b
Do 1st5s,'26	1,038,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	98
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s, '51	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s, '20	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	80
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	55	60
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do 5s	1,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	58	62
Do 1st6s,'31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power Co. pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	18	20
N. Y. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	73	75
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98¼	..
Ont. P. sto'k	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88½	91
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,508,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 13	70	80
Oreg. El. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Or. R. & Nav. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98¼
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,13	90b	95b
Por. Gen. El. 5s	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	104	104½
Do pf ($50)	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$47	$52
Queens Boro G. & E. 5s of '52.	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$48	$53
Rep.R.&L.Co 5s	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Do pf.	5,200,000	..	..	.....	20	21
Roch Ry&Lt 1st ex. N. Y.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	73	75
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rockld.L.&P 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	78	80
Rockr'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rutland R.L. &P.1st 5s, '46	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
San. Val. 7s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	95
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scranton El 5s	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Do Consol 5s	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Seattle Elec. Co. con5s,'29	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 13	97½	100
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed. Co.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
aS. W. U. Cor	10,043,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
Sou. Pow. 5s	15,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86½	88
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	5,000,000	½	..	Jun 2, 13	25	31
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 5s, '31	3,996,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Stan G & E ($50)	1,600,000	2	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do pf. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	80	83
Tampa El. 1st 5s	11,784,950	2	Q	Sep 15,13	$7	$8
Tenn. R., L. & P.	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	$33	$34
Do pf.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	97	100
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	10,250,000	1½	Q	Sep 2, 13	17	18
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	69½	72
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	90	93
United Util.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	80½
Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	90	92
Utah Sec. Cor	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	25	30
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	27,500,000	..	..	.....	97¼b	102¼b
Wash. R. & El.	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	18¼	19
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	91½	92
Do 5s.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 13	90¼	90½
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	82⅜	82½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15½	16½
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	49	51
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	45

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 4, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s.'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99¾	100

*Ex dividend.
a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 4, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am Bk Note Co. ($50)	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	44	45
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	51	53
Am. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,13	205	210
Do pref.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½	100
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	3	S	May 1, 13	98½	101½
Do pref.	1,600,000	4	S	Aug 1, 13	141	145
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,350	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Do pref.	2,096,830	1¾	Q	Aug 15,13	..	80
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	137½	145
Am. St. Fy. 6s	2,455,000	5	S	A. & O.	98	100
Am. Typef'rs	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	41	43
Do. pref.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	94	96
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Ast. V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s.'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlil'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	..	97
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Do 6s.	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	48
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	101¼	104
Bar. & Sm.C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2	10
Do. pref.	1,250,000	2	..	Dec 1, 11	..	60
Bliss, E.W.Co.	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 11	79	84
Do. pref.	1,250,000	2	..	Oct 1, 13	113	122
Bord. G. M.	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	116½	117½
Do pref.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,13	105	107
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7½
Do 6s.	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	155
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	155
Brown's Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	53
Do pref.	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	89	92
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,13	130	133
Cen. Firewks	1,406,800	..	..	1907	2	3
Do pref.	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	24	30
Childs C.	3,390,755	2½	Q	Sep 10,13	133	145
Do 1st pf.	3,550,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,13	102	105
Cluett-Pea.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do pref.	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½	100
Com'ing-T'ab-ulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Oct 10, 13	36	38
Do 6s.	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	73½	74¼
Con. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	37	37
Do pref.	1,149,500	..	..	.....	93	96
Contin. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	33	37½
Do pref.	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	79	83
D., L. & W. C.	6,500,700	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	265	280
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	23	28
Do pref.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	80	87
Hav. Tob.	29,790,700	..	..	.....	2½	4
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	5	10
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do pref.	.....	3	..	Aug 1, 13	56½	57½
Int. Nickel	38,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	110	121
Do pref.	9,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 13	102½	106
K. C. Stky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	74	75
Do cv.5s,'20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	80	83½
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,080,800	2½	Q	Oct 20, 13	200	210
Lima Loco C. 1st 6s, 1922	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	99
Marconi of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	4⅞	5⅛
Merg. Lino.	12,797,800	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	215⅛	217
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88	91
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	75	77
Do pref.	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	93	95
Pope Mfg. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	11
Do pref.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 30, 13	30	34
Proc & Gam.	12,500,000	4b	Q	Aug 15,13	500	550
Do pref.	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	..
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	100	102
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	38	41
Do 1st pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	100	103
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	101	104
Royal Bak P	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,13	180	187
Do 6s cum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	101½	103½
Saf. C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	109	110½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	297	305
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 13	74½	76½
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	106
U. S. Env 5s	1,950,000	6	A	J. & J.	99½	100¾
Do pref.	3,750,000	3½	S	Sep 2, 13	114	116
Do comm'n	750,000	2½	..	Sep 2, 13	114	118
West. Pac 5s	49,320,000	c1½	Q	M. & S.	79	80
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	c1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	68	70
Do pref.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	87	92

b—Also an extra dividend of 4%, payable in common stock
c—Also extra dividend of 5%, payable Aug. 10.
*—Ex dividend.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Am. L. & Tr.	10,395,400	2¼s	Q	Aug 1, 13	353	358
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	104½	107
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Buff. Gas.	7,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Buff. Gas.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	4	10
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55.	.....	..	..	.....	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	102½
Cities Serv.	5,499,430	5-12	M	Oct 1, 13	84	85½
Do pf.	10,191,980	½	M	Oct 1, 13	75	75½
Col. G. & F.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 13	31	33
C. G. & F. pf.	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36.	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do deb. mtg. 5s, '30	903,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	92
Day. Gas.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Den. G. & E.	7,001,300	1¼	M	Oct 1, 13	229	..
Do gen.5s.	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
Den. U. W. 1st 5s, '14..	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	90
E. O. G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
El. Gas 5s, '20	981,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 13	130	131
Ind. Gas ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Do 1st 5s, '52	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	90
J'ville 5s, '37.	1,200,000	1½	Q	M.J.S.D	90	94
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	102
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	65	69
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	94	99
Minn. G. 5s.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	100¾
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, '45.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 13	96	..
N. Union Gas 5s of '27.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29..	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Pac. G. & E.	31,988,750	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	37⅜	38¼
Do pref.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	84½	86
Port. G. & C. 5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Do pf. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	95	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '28..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
S. J. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	124	126
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,878,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	104
Stand. (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1½	S	Jun 30,13	60	..
Do pref.	4,295,700	8	S	Jun 30,13	90	..
Do 1st 5s, '30	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	102
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Wash'ton G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	85¼	85⅝
Do 5s, 1960.	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	106	107
W. N. Y.	5,000,000	..	..	.....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 4

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 4	1,727,650	SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 4	$7,415,500
SALES WEEK ENDED SEPT. 27	1,524,442	SALES WEEK ENDED SEPT. 27	8,834,500
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 5, 1912	3,829,788	SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 5, 1912	12,236,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	65,923,786	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	386,322,420
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	96,641,782	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	555,221,500

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration, Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ‡Declared 4 per cent.; payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 4. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 4. '13.
205	164⅜	150	Jan. 29	130⅝	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	145	200	—	—	125	130			
..	..	24⅜	Oct. 2	19⅜	Sep. 11	17,221,600	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	23⅞	24⅜	22½	22⅞	200	—	2	17	19
..	..	8	Oct. 1	5½	July 3	14,198,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 5th pd.	100	8	8	7⅞	8	8	—	⅛	6⅞	8
82⅜	60	80½	Sep. 23	12⅜	June 10	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '13	1½	Q	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 5th pd.	100	17	17	17	17	20	—	2	17	19
85⅝	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	41¼	Sep. 5	18,330,000	July 15, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	75⅞	77¼	73¼	75¼	92	—	½	75⅜	75⅝
104¾	98	99	Jan. 2	92	Sep. 30	27,112,700	July 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chemical Co.	100	45½	45½	44	45⅛	58⅞	—	2½	39	44⅜
107⅜	91½	86	Mar. 6	70	Aug. 14	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	Q	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	92	92½	92	92½	100½	—	½	91	92½
160	130	136⅜	Jan. 4	90	June 7	4,690,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	26½	26⅞	25	25	73⅝	—	2	24½	25
117⅜	111¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	31	June 11	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	100	..
126½	90⅝	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,233,300	.....	..	..	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	67	75	.....		
120	115	56⅝	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co.	100	90¼	94	.....						
60⅛	30¾	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	133½	134½	133¼	133½	131	—	1	131	134½
84⅝	75½	48¾	Jan. 6	33½	July 2	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	95⅞	95⅞	93	93⅞	123½	+ 2	96	45¼	33⅜
85	85	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	16,264,700	.....	..	..	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	157	May 20	20	157	96	—	4	46,800	
98	85	75	June 17	75	June 11	20,555,500	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Cities pf.	100	116	116⅜	116	116⅜	118	+ 1	44	44⅝	4,410
114	108⅜	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	100	36	37½	36	36⅝				116	117½
60¼	45½	57⅝	Jan. 2	35	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	66	66	64½	64½	77½	— 1½	64	65½	200
99¼	95	98	May 6	92½	Sept. 2	2,500,000	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	75	100	64	65½	530
220	160	166	May 6	92½	Sept. 2	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	80	97	82¼	84	
79¼	3	5¾	Feb. 8	1¹²	Aug. 9	10,198,600	June 15, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	41½	42	41¼	41¼	103	118	—	99	105
84	20	28¼	Jan. 8	3¼	July 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	..	..	..	..	94½	100	—	41	41¼
203¾	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	190	—	1	117	120
177⅜	9¼	11⅞	Jan. 31	6⅞	June 10	19,045,100	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	88	96	.....		
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	6⅞	June 10	16,750,000	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	32	32	30⅞	30⅞	64	—	4	30	32
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan. 31	20½	June 10	16,750,000	Sept. '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	23¼	23½	23	23¼	20⅞	—	1¼	20⅞	21½
116½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	98½	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	23	24	.....		
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	6½	Oct. 4	25,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive	100	32	32	29¾	29¾	26½	—	⅜	25	26½
69¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	45	Oct. 3	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Locomotive pf.	100	102½	102⅝	98½	98½	107	—	2½	97	98
91	66¼	74⅝	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	8,838,900	May ..'13	2½	SA	American Malt Corporation	100	10¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6¼	—	1¼	6¼	6⅝
109⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1½	SA	American Malt Corpor'n pf.	100	46	46	46	45	42	—	2	44½	45¼
89½	84	88	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	50,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	69¼	69⅝	65⅝	66	88½	—	1⅛	65⅝	66⅝
203¾	123	193	Jan. 22	150	June 12	39,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝	100⅝	108⅝	—	½	100⅝	100⅝
105	100	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	11,000,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	85	83	83	83				80	83
44⅜	26	40¼	Feb. 3	25	June 9	3,940,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf., new	100	165	165	164	164	190	—	1	160	165
133½	113⅛	118	Jan. 31	104⅜	June 12	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼			1¾	100	102
124	115½	116⅝	Jan. 28	110⅛	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	27	27	27	27	43¾	—	2	27½	30
74	66	66⅛	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 29	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	111	111	109	110	127½	—	2	109½	110
140¼	137¾	140	Jan. 9	125¼	June 10	14,000,000	Sept. '13	3	..	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	115½	115¾	115	115	123½	—	⅞	114	116
824½	241½	244¾	Jan. 29	200	June 6	344,331,710	July 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	132¾	—	1	131	132
109	102	106	Jan. 29	200	June 6	40,242,400	Sep. 2, '13	2	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	131¾	131¾	128½	128½	687	—	56	99	400
106⅞	102¼	106¼	Apr. 26	98	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	237½	240	238⅞	239½	270	+ 4½	236½	237½	5,820
99⅛	97⅜	99	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,685,400	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	102	102	102	102					
91	18	23½	Sep. 27	16¼	June 10	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	101¾	102	101	101	105	—	6½	103	1,580
41⅝	25¼	32¼	Jan. 2	16	Aug. 7	40,000,000	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	..	101¼	102		103	
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅝	June 10	12,500,000	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	80½	81¼	80¼	81¼	27⅞	—	⅜	22	25
127⅜	105½	120	Jan. 2	77	Sept. 23	108,312,500	July 16, '13	75c	Q	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	8¾	—	⅛	8¾	9
42¼	41⅜	43¼	Feb. 19	31¼	Jan. 30	9,360,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	25	37¼	38⅛	36⅞	36⅞	47	—	⅜	36⅝	36⅞
111⅜	103⅞	106⅝	Jan. 6	92¾	June 10	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	77	79	77	79	127½	+ 3½	75	81	200
104½	101⅝	102¼	Jan. 29	96	July 9	194,435,000	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43⅞				
148½	130¾	133⅜	Jan. 9	112	June 11	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	95	95¼	93⅞	94½	111⅛	— 1⅜	94	94¼	11,650
60⅝	49	53½	Jan. 8	40	June 10	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	Atch. Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	98⅞	99¼	98⅜	98⅝	102½	+ 6⅜	98⅞	99	465
106¾	102⅜	106¾	Jan. 7	90⅜	June 10	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	121½	121¾	120	120	143½	— 1½	120	120½	800
111⅞	101¾	106⅜	Jan. 7	90⅜	June 10	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	104½	105	104	105	106½	— ⅜	104	104	1,134
91	86¾	88	Jan. 10	77¼	June 18	40,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	94½	95¾	94⅜	95¼	103	+ ⅝	94	95	1,300
27⅞	25⅞	27⅞	Jan. 17	15	Jan. 31	8,033,800	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Baltimore & Ohio	100	82	82	81	82	104½	— ⅜	80	80	1,100
80	56¾	74	Aug. 12	62¼	June 10	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	82	82	82	82	100⅝	— ⅝	94	94½	4,950
94½	76⅝	92⅜	May 26	83¾	June 10	14,908,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Batopilas Mining	100	..	..	..	..	80	82	.....		
149	137½	137¾	Jan. 27	121	June 10	56,861,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	35	35¾	32⅜	32⅝	71½	+ 3⅜	32	34	300
111¾	77⅛	84⅝	Jan. 27	61	June 10	17,999,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	73	74	71½	72⅝	107⅝	+ 2⅝	71½	73	9,800
119½	105	116	Jan. 30	100½	June 9	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	88¾	89¼	87⅝	88	71	— ¼	73	73⅛	2,500
40¾	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,647,200	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	126	126	126	126	146⅜	— 2¼	126	130	6,800
72⅜	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	16⅛	July 23	14,463,500	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co	100	..	..	..	..	78⅜	—	⅞	71¼	73½
84⅛	67⅞	83	Jan. 30	45	July 23	12,163,200	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	88	100	—	71	73
283	226½	266¾	Jan. 2	208½	July 9	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	..	108	—	2	103½	107
101¼	99⅞	103⅝	Feb. 6	96	Aug. 20	199,996,000	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	19¼	21¼	19	21	70⅜	+ 2	20½	21	
										California Petroleum pf.	100	54	55½	52	55½	95	— 2⅜	53	55	2,050
										Canada Southern	100									
										Canadian Pacific	100	230⅞	234½	228½	234½	277⅜	+ 2¾	234	234½	60,500
										C. P. sub. rcts. 4th inst. pd.	100	230⅜	234¼	226⅞	230⅛			234	234½	
										Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	1	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	1,100
										Central Coal & Coke Co.	100									
										Central Leather Co.	100	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	87			93	106
										Central Leather Co. pf.	100	93¾	93¾	93	93	315	— 1	91	92	1,900
										Central of New Jersey	100	107	107	107	107	379¾	— ⅞	103	107	200
										Central & South Am. Tel.	100	58½	59½	57½	59	58	— ½	57	59	
										Chesapeake & Ohio	100									
										Chicago & Alton	100					84½	— ½	58½	58¾	4,780
										Chicago & Alton pf.	100					99¾	— ¾	94	95	
										Chicago Great Western	100	13	13	13	13	17⅞	— ⅛	12½	14	400
										Chicago Great Western pf.	100	29	29	29	29	33⅜	— ⅜	28½	29	
										Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100	106⅝	106⅝	104	104	113½	— 2½	104	104½	11,540
										Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	134½	134½	133¾	134⅜	141½	— 2½	133	135¾	1,050
										Chicago & Northwestern	100	128⅝	128⅞	128½	128½	142	— 2	128½	129	750
										Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100							175	182	
										Chic., St. P., Minn. & O.	100							118	125	
										Chic., St. P. M. & O. pf.	100							130	135	
										Chino Copper	5	40⅞	42⅜	39⅞	41½	43⅛	— ½	41⅛	41⅝	22,600
										Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100							64½	65	
										Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100					37				
										Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	31¼	31½	28⅝	28⅝	36¼	— 2⅞	30½	32	4,710
										Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100					60⅞		28¼	29	
										Colorado Southern	100	27⅝	27¾	27⅜	27¾	42⅜	— 2⅞	25	26	
										Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100					40	+ ⅛	27	29	
										Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100					65¼		27	28	
										Consolidation Coal Co.	100					60		62	66	
										Consolidated Gas Co.	100					70		58	66	
										Corn Products Refining Co.	100	132⅞	133	132¼	132¼	148¼	— ¾	132	132½	
										Corn Products Co. pf.	100	103½	103½	101½	102	115½	— ¾	101	102	1,400
										Crex Carnet Co.	100	65¾	69¾	65½	67½	84½	— 2	67	67¾	1,600
										Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100					74		90		
										DEERE & CO. pf.	100							84		
										Delaware & Hudson	100	159	159	159	159	97⅛		96⅞	97¼	
										Del., Lack. & Western	100	413	413	400	400	171	— 1	155	160	215
										D., L. & W. sub. rcts. 50% pd.	100					550	— 7½	395	415	600
										Denver & Rio Grande	100	19½	19⅝	19	19⅛	38				
										Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	33	33	33	33	41	— 2⅜	17	19	
										Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100							33	34	
										Detroit United	100					90		82	84	
										Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	100	15⅝	16	15	15⅝	73¼		73	77	
										Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100					15	— 1¼	15	15⅝	1,600
										Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100					5½		9¼	11	
										Du Pont Powder pf.	100					17⅜		6¼		
										ERIE	100					93		10	12½	
										Erie 1st pf.	100	29	29⅝	28½	29⅛	37⅜	— ⅛	29	29⅛	8,300
										Erie 2d pf.	100	46½	46⅝	45⅞	46	54⅝	— ⅜	46	46¾	1,800
										FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	37	37	36	37	44⅜	— ⅜	36¼	37	1,000
										Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100					20¼	— 1¼	11	14	
										GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	38½	38½	38½	38½	46	— ¼	38½	42	100
										General Chemical Co. pf.	100							167	183	
										General Electric Co.	100	107	107	107	107	179	— 1	106	110	100
										General Motors	100	146⅝	146⅝	145	145⅝	183	+ 4	144½	145½	1,200
										General Motors pf.	100	81⅞	81⅞	81	81⅜	89¼	+ 1	80	82½	800
										Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	27⅝	27⅝	26¾	26¾	74⅜	— 1½	26	27	400
										Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100					106⅝		90	91	1,100
										Great Northern pf.	100	127½	127½	126¼	126⅜	140¾	— ⅝	126½	126¾	4,400
										Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rc., 60% pd	100							125	128	
										Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	100	36¼	36¼	33½	33⅝	50½	— 3⅛	33	34	7,300
										GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION	25	46¼	46⅞	46	46	58⅝		45¼	45⅝	700
										HAVANA EL RY., L. & P.	100							80	86	
										Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	100					90		91	96	
										Helme (G. W.) Co.	100					187½		90	91	
										Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	100							150	165	
										Hocking Valley	100							125	135	
										Homestake Mining	100					108	39	100	109	
										ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	110	111	110	110½	130		110	110½	1,700
										Inspiration Consol. Copper	20	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	20	— ¼	15⅝	16	3,200
										Interboro.-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	100	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	21¼	— ¼	16	16¼	6,885
										Interborough-Metropol. pf.	100	61⅞	63¼	61½	62¾	64¼	— ¾	62	62¾	24,900
										International Agricul. Co.	50	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼					
										International Agri. Co. pf.	100							85		
										International Harv., N. J.	100					108¼		107	108	
										International Harv., N. Y.	100					114¾		107	108	
										International Harv. Corp'n.	100	107	107	107	107	116		107	108	
										International Harv. Corp.pf	100					116	— 1¾	107½	108¾	200
										International Paper	100					114¾		107½	108¾	
										International Paper Co. pf.	100	87½	87½	87½	87½	115½	— 1¾	84	84½	1,200
										International S. Pump Co.	100	86½	86½	84	85	87½	— 1¾	84	84½	1,150
										International S. P. Co. pf.	100	7	7	7	7	26½	— 2	6	7	200
										Iowa Central	100					25¾	— 1¾	23½	25	90
										Iowa Central pf.	100					81½		80		
										KAN. CITY, FT. S. & M. pf	100					15		7	11	
										Kansas City Southern	100					53¼		24	25	
										Kansas City Southern pf.	100	25	25	24	24⅝	58½		65		
										Kayser (Julius) & Co.	100					24		24½		2,000
										Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf	100					64½		58		200
										Keokuk & Des Moines	100	107	107	107	107	85		75	85	
										Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100					7⅝		6	9	
										Kresge (S. S.) Co.	100	81¾	82	81¼	82	45	+ 1½	80	83	
										Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	100	99	99	99	99	103		80	88	
										LACK. STEEL CO.	100	30½	38½	36	36	53	— 2½	33	38	
										Lacleda Gas Co.	100					45		30	33	
										Lake Erie & Western	100	100	100	100	100	105½	— 1¾	98	100	
										Lake Erie & Western pf.	100					73½				
										Lake Shore	100					381½		129	130	
										Lehigh Valley	100					150		87	88	
										Liggett & Myers	50	156½	157¼	155	155	177⅝	— 2½	155	156	5,550
										Liggett & Myers pf.	100	220	220	219½	219½	216	— ½	216	219¼	285
										Long Island	50	113⅜	118⅝	113⅜	113⅜			112	115½	100
										Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	100	34	34	34	34	32				
										Loose-Wiles Bis. Co. 1st pf.	100					44⅝	— 1	33	37	
										Loose-Wiles Bis. Co. 2d pf.	100					102⅝		35		
										Lorillard (P.) Co.	100					102½		95	100	
										Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	100					85				
										Louisville & Nashville	100	113	113	113	113	166		160	170	
										MACKAY COMPANIES.	100	130⅜	136⅜	135¼	135¾	191		160	170	
										Mackay Companies pf.	100	81	81½	81	81	162⅞	+ ½	135¼	135¾	
										Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¼	87¼	+ 1	80½	81	
										May Department Stores.	100	133	133	133	133	68⅞	— ⅝	67	67¼	
										May Department Stores pf.	100	65⅞	65¾	65¼	65¾	153		132	135	
										Mercantile Marine	100					100	— 1⅞	65	71	
										Mercantile Marine pf.	100					106½		100	103¾	
										Mexican Petroleum	100	66	67⅝	65½	67	16		3	4¼	
										Mexican Petroleum rights.		3.50	3.50	0.75	0.75	20½		15	16½	
										Mexican Petroleum pf.	100					87¾	— ⅛	66¼	67½	2,300
										Michigan Central	100					85¼				900
										Miami Copper	100					23¾		88	90	
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Oppenheim, Collins & Hecker, 4 W. 16th St.
Write for goods on approval or samples.

WAISTS, UNDERMUSLINS, LINGERIE.
OSCAR D. ROSE & CO.,
151 West 30th St.

BALCON FRENCH WAIST.
Modish Materials. 12 East 27th St.

WASH SUITS, BLOUSES, SHIRTS.
COMPLETE LINES FOR BOYS.
Klinger & Bach, 737 Broadway.

WATCHES.
Ingersoll and Ingersoll-Trenton Watches.
Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315 Fourth Av.

WINDOW SHADES AND AWNINGS.
F. J. KLOES, 243 Canal St., at Centre.
Sphinx Noiseless Window Awnings our specialty

WOVEN LABELS.
E. H. KLUGE WEAVING CO.
33-39 W 34TH ST. Tel. Bryant 1307.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM STONE, Bankrupt.—No. 18,532.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Benjamin Grabisch, Trustee, Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

A stock of plated jewelry, also fixtures, including rolltop desk and revolving chair, settee, truck, safe, trays, telescopes, &c.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Said property will be open for inspection at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d and 3d of October, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of Charles L. Greenhall, Attorney for Trustee, No. 320 Broadway, New York.

Dated New York, September 22d, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JENNIE M. CRAPO, Bankrupt.—No. 17,739.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Harold Remington, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at Rauch Lang Co., 136 West 54th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

One Lozier automobile.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

Said property will be open for inspection at Rauch Lang Co., No. 136 West 54th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd and 3rd of October, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of Goldsmith, Rosenthal, Mork & Baum, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York.

Dated New York, September 22nd, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SURAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 6th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,130 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of human hair goods, stock, tables, safe, desk, fixtures, &c.

WILSON L. CANNON, Receiver.
ALBERT W. RANSOM, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AB. SOLOMON & BROTHER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 6th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of overcoats.

HENRY MECKAUER, Trustee.
SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 6th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 West 20th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, cloaks, suits, motors, safe, machinery, factory fixtures, office fixtures, &c.

NATHANIEL WALKOF, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York City.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ARKIN, JR. and J. LIONEL GUILD, co-partners, trading as ARKIN & GUILD, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, October 14th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 141 West 29th St., Borough of Manhattan, and immediately thereafter, at 139 West 19th St., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' costumes and dresses, raw material, cotton goods, woolens, silks, satins, laces, embroideries, buttons, trimmings, &c. Factory fixtures, sewing machines, fancy machines, power tables, shafting, cutting tables, desks, typewriters, safe, &c. Inspection Oct. 10th and 11th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HARRY A. GOIDEL, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS DAVIDSON, trading as the PORT HILL TRADING CO.—Bankrupt.

Please take notice that personal property belonging to the bankrupt, consisting of a stock of plated jewelry, clocks, barrettes, combs, hair ornaments, bracelets, mesh bags, chains, fobs, rings and fixtures, including a roll-top desk, tables, chairs, and silent salesmen, &c., will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his place of business, 539 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, September 24, 1913.
EFFINGHAM N. DODGE, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KENNETH A. McINTYRE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 6th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, &c.

HARRY B. MILLER, Trustee.
CLAUDE L. COON, Attorney for Trustee, 233 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERTRUDE BERKELEY ENOS, also known as MISS GERTRUDE BERKELEY, Bankrupt.—No. 18,714.

To the creditors of Gertrude Berkeley Enos, also known as Miss Gertrude Berkeley, of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1913, the said Gertrude Berkeley Enos, also known as Miss Gertrude Berkeley, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the sixteenth day of October, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 30th, 1913.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAPHEL BACHRACH, Bankrupt.—No. 18,700.

To the creditors of Raphel Bachrach, of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1913, the said Raphel Bachrach was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the sixteenth day of October, 1913, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 30th, 1913.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Sicily Lemon Auctions Coming.

The signing of the Underwood-Simmons tariff measure by President Wilson insures, among other things, the sale of some 90,000 boxes of Sicily lemons at auction here in the near future. Last week and in the week preceding there were no sales, the importers preferring to hold the fruit till the measure had been signed in order to get the benefit of the sharp reduction in the rate on lemons that it contained. According to The Fruit Trade Journal, the total supply of lemons now in sight approximates 127,600 boxes, most of which are in this port. About 46,000 boxes, the cargoes of two vessels, will be disposed of to-morrow, but this will be the only sale of the week. Reports from Philadelphia say that there are about 4,200 boxes being held there, while at Boston the holdings total close to 2,000 boxes.

***

Pipe Problem Solved.

A prominent local concern manufacturing pipes has brought out an improvement in these goods which, it is said, will go a long way in solving a problem that has confronted smokers and manufacturers for many years. The new pipe is known as the "Lockmount." It is said to be a combination of screw and shove pit which embodies the advantages of both forms without incurring their disadvantages. The stem of this pipe is made of one piece. It is handcut, with the shank of the bowl counter-threaded. Shove pit rubber stems often shrink, it is said, while the amber screws used for holding celluloid stems in position are far from unbreakable. Both of these annoyances are done away with by the new pipe, the stem of which is made of backlite.

***

Beware of Checks Marked "In Full"

Some interesting information regarding the status in North Carolina of checks marked "in full" is contained in the latest monthly letter of the National Association of Credit Men. It says:

"Some of our members have received and accepted checks from North Carolina debtors marked 'in full,' which really were insufficient to make full settlement. In trying to collect the balance it was found impossible in the lower courts of the State to force further payment. On inquiry we find that Magistrates' Courts in North Carolina, with and without jury usually render judgment in favor of the defendant where a disputed balance is under contention and 'in full' checks had been accepted by the plaintiff. So far as can be found, these decisions have not been overruled by the higher courts of the State. It seems, then, that the only safe procedure for credit men is to return such checks coming from North Carolina."

***

Raw Silk Prices Recover.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced again, following the increase in buying attendant on the recent decline. There is a large business being done there, both with American and European consumers. Canton remains very firm with prices unchanged, according to reports received by A. P. Villa Bros. A similar condition prevails at Shanghai. At Milan the market is quiet, and dyers are now able to get slight concessions to tempt to greater activity. There has been no change of conditions in the New York market, there being a fair daily consumption of silk here.

***

Wisconsin Tobacco Active.

The beginning of the buying of 1913 Wisconsin leaf by small packers was an event of note last week in the local tobacco market. Whether, in view of the severe restrictions of the Paul law, the larger concerns will buy green tobacco or wait until it is in bundle remains to be seen. Thus far no large packing houses have bought. Elerson and four, and 10 and 4 cents have generally been paid. The 1912 Wisconsin leaf which will be on general sale in a few days promises to be high in price, owing to the large quantity of damaged tobacco that has developed. Business in all lines has been quiet.

Americans took only about 260 bales of Sumatra at Friday's inscription at Amsterdam, according to The Tobacco Leaf. Business has been quiet locally.

The Havana market has been looked over closely, and all old tobaccos have about disappeared. There has been some activity in Remedios, and lately the packers have evinced a willingness to trade in factory vegas that they did not display a few weeks ago. Good burning Partido is in demand and brings a high price.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits; 45 E. 17th; Woodward.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; 114 5th Av.; Wellington.

Neustetter Cloak and Suit Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss C. Ryan, cloaks, suits; Wellington.

Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, domestics; J. P. Rowe, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Wallick.

Mandel Bros. Chicago, Ill.; Miss F. Tatarsky, ladies' waists, petticoats, underwear, infants' wear; 13 E. 22d.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, gloves, hats; 438 Broadway.

The Leader, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wilson, coats, suits, dresses; 18 W. 27th.

O'Connor, F. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. O'Connor, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. I. Warren, silks; F. W. Warren, dress goods, cloths; 114 5th Av.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; S. Trautman, millinery; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; M. H. Lamond, domestics, wash goods; C. G. Montague, laces, neckwear; D. N. Twomey, silks, dress goods; 100 5th Av.

Dalkowitz Bros. Co., San Antonio, Texas; S. Meyers, jobs, sport coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 795 Broadway.

Weiss, M., Department Store, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Heather, ladies' suits, coats, raincoats; 43 W. 27th.

Cohen, J. S., Butler, Penn.; jobs coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. Ferber, millinery; J. B. Herstein, corduroy dresses, skirts, sport coats, suits, raincoats, silk dresses; 221 4th Av.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 72 Leonard.

Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; A. J. Colbert, general merchandise; 20 W. 22d.

Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss R. M. Jenssen, millinery; 20 W. 22d.

Rich, M., & Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Cabonis, ladies' muslin underwear, infants' wear; 148 W. 23d.

Denver D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; H. Shields, books, stationery; 30 E. 20th; Navarre.

Drennen Co. Dept. Stores, Birmingham, Ala.; F. M. Drennen, dry goods; 17 W. 28th.

Hengerer, Wm., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 214 Church.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Millington, upholstery goods; B. I. Ryan, domestics; 114 5th Av.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Kolar, embroideries; 104 Worth.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. L. B. Semple, infants' wear; 2 Walker.

Watts, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. H. Watts, cloaks, suits; Albert.

Howard Skirt Co., Louisville, Ky.; P. L. Atherton, piece goods; Wolcott.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. H. Boxer, ribbons, veilings; 215 4th Av.

Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Looby, cloaks, suits, wrappers; 31 Union Square.

Bullock's, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Galvin, domestics, linens; 95 Madison Av.

Women's Shop, Boston, Mass.; J. Prescott, ready to wear; Broztel.

Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburgh, Penn.; W. G. Madore, linens, 4 Washington Place; Hoffman House.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, linens; Grand.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Stock, cloaks, waists; 214 Church.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss A. B. Cashdollar, fancy goods; 214 Church.

Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Warren, linens; 4 Washington Place.

Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; G. Dilhoc, trimmings, rugs; 43 Leonard.

Emery D. G. Co., Danville, Ill.; E. S. Pendleton, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.

Chicago Novelty Cloak Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Munzer, cloakings; 72 Leonard.

Contractor.—Large manufacturer is ready to look at samples of both silk and cotton dresses for Spring, 1914. Apply 6th floor, 6 and 8 East 27th St.

Am open for spot cash coats, suits, and dresses; call Monday morning after 10. Joseph Schiller, Resident Buyer, 18 West 27th St.

We are open for a line of dresses and waists on commission basis; good following and best references. Reid Bros., 1 East 42d St.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES
Jobbers and buyers. Jobs always on hand. Schwartz Bros., 3 East 17th St., City.

FUR SALESMAN, going East, seeks side line of reliable furrier. E 10 Times.

Jobbers, open for chiffon and silk waists, Room 510, 2 East 23d St.

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
OCTOBER 15 AND 16, 1913,
AT 10 A. M. EACH DAY.

we will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern the entire Salvage Stock of

Layman-Carey Co.
121 So. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
HARDWARE and SPORTING GOODS
Inventoring Over $200,000,

and consisting principally of Nails, Barb Fence and Poultry Wire, Rope, Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, Silverware, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Shelf Hardware, Tools, Aluminum, Granite, Tinware, etc., and such other goods as are usually carried by First-Class Wholesale Hardware Houses.

This stock is an exceptional one, and condition is such that the entire trade should be interested to attend this sale. Stock on exhibition two days before sale. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY,
50 WOOSTER ST., NEW YORK CITY.
PRINTERY

Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, 55 John St., will offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1913, commencing at 10 A. M., on premises, 133 West Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the entire plant of the Advertisers' Printing Co., consisting in part of an Optional Two-Revolution Cylinder Press, 43x56; Pony, 28x41; 14x22 Colt's Jobber, Style B; Two Style 5-A Thompson Colt's Armory; Two C. & P. Gordon's 38-inch Brown & Carver Automatic Cutter; Two Boston Wire Stitchers. All machinery individually equipped with Sprague motors.

Large quantity Warnock Blocks, Typographical numbering machines; several hundred heavy fonts job type, latest faces; cabinets, stands, steel and iron furniture, number of brass galleys, mitre machine, lead and rule cutters, Potter Proof Press, iron and marble imposing tables, bright steel job chases and general accessories of a modern printing plant.

Office—Filing cabinets, roll and flat top desks, typewriting machine and desk, safe, dating stamp, ground glass partition, office railing and fixtures.

Note—This sale is well worth the attention of printers, as the plant can be termed, without elaboration, "a fine office."

Merchandise

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1913,
AT 10 A. M. AT OUR SALESROOMS,
46-50 WOOSTER ST., N. Y. CITY,
WE WILL SELL AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
For Account of Whom It May Concern,
ENTIRE SALVAGE STOCK OF
H. FISHER & CO., New York City,
MANUFACTURER OF THE WELL-KNOWN
"KING FISHER" BRAND
CHILDREN'S PLAY SUITS,
INVENTORYING ABOUT $15,000,
CONSISTING OF
Children's Indian and Cowboy Suits, SUITS, BOYS' SCOUT SUITS.
ALSO LARGE QUANTITY OF
Cotton Piece Goods, Trimmings, Embroideries, Black and Tan Leather, Gold Braids, Notions, Unfinished Suits and Cut Goods, Felt Hats, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale—CASH. Deposit required from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY,
TELEPHONE SPRING 18.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF
WOOL AND COTTON
DRESS GOODS
SILKS, VELVETS, Etc.
AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

In the matter of W. H. Wilcox Co., in Bankruptcy, W. H. Morris, Receiver, we will sell tomorrow, Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 394 Broadway, New York City, over 240,000 yards of Wool and Cotton Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Chiffons, Corduroys, Voiles ,Embroideries, Soisettes, Flannels, Batistes, Kimono Goods, French Zephyrs, etc., etc., comprising over 6,000 original pieces. Stock arranged in large trade lots, suitable for retailers, jobbers, manufacturers and department stores. On exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, TO-DAY, Monday, Oct. 6, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department.
(Take elevator), 394 Broadway, New York,
Telephone Franklin 93.

Furniture—Rugs—Art.

AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE,
Auctioneer.
Peremptory Sale
the Major Portion of
The Rich Modern Furniture and Appointments
at 135 West 71st St., N. Y.
The Residence of
JOHN FORSYTHE, ESQ.
I have been instructed by
Mrs. GEORGE H. TURNER
TO SELL BY AUCTION
To-mor., (Tuesday,) at 10:30 a. m.
the FURNITURE, DRAPERIES,
&c., of excellent quality & design, principally supplied by W. & J. SLOANE. KNABE GRAND PIANO in mahogany case; a very fine instrument.
NOW ON VIEW.

N. B.—The above handsome residence, with all modern improvements, sleeping porch, etc., FOR RENT. Apply to the Auctioneer or at 133 West 71st St., New York.
Goods must be removed immediately after sale.

Bankruptcy Sales

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONcern. Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction this day, Monday, October 6th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, books and papers belonging to various bankruptcy estates, for account of storage. Rule No. 37.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:01|Sun sets..5:37|Moon sets..10:13

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:15	12:00	5:54	6:47
Governors Island	12:41	12:57	6:51	7:42
Hell Gate	2:31	2:47	8:31	9:22

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 5.

SS New York, Southampton, Sept. 27.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Sept. 27.
SS Kaiser F. Josef I., Almeria, Sept. 26.
SS New York, Rotterdam, Sept. 22.
SS Panama, Colon, Sept. 25.
SS Nickerie, Trinidad, Sept. 27.
SS Gregory, Barbados, Sept. 26.
SS Indrashama, Boston, Oct. 4.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Oct. 2.
SS Times, Cardenas, Sept. 25.
SS Santurce, Mobile, Sept. 27.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.
SS Prinz F. Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	Sept. 27
Vaderland	Antwerp	Sept. 27
Minnehaha	London	Sept. 27
Schilddurm	Algiers	Sept. 18
Europa	Naples	Sept. 22
Clio	Stettin	Sept. 23
Birma	Libau	Sept. 22
Vesta	Port Arthur	Sept. 28
Louisiane	Bordeaux	Sept. 22
Coamo	San Juan	Oct. 1
Parima	St. Thomas	Oct. 1
Caribbean	Bermuda	Oct. 4
Albingia	Inagua	Oct. 2
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 1
El Sol	Galveston	Sept. 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser W. der Grosse	Cherbourg	Oct. 2
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Sept. 27
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	Sept. 27
Bergenafjord	Bergen	Sept. 27
Tivives	Port Limon	Oct. 2
Guantanamo	Havana	Oct. 2
Havana	Havana	Oct. 3
Kyno	Hull	Sept. 22
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 1
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 4
Niagara	Havre	Sept. 27

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Imperator	Cherbourg	Oct. 2
Floride	Havre	Sept. 27
Danube	Kingston	Oct. 3

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CONVENTION SOON

Association Just Four Years Old Shows a Rapid Growth—Happenings on 'Automobile Row.'

That the electric motor car is forgeing ahead apace in its own sphere of usefulness is manifest by the growth of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, which is to hold its fourth annual convention in Chicago toward the end of this month. In connection with the convention there will be an exhibition of the latest models of electric vehicles and their accessories. The association has a membership now of about 450, representing not only the makers of electric cars, but also power companies, technical schools, and owners of electric automobiles.

During the brief history of the association the number of electric cars in use has increased 50 per cent.

At the convention Arthur Williams of New York, the President, will outline the work of the association in the past and for the future, a maker will speak on electric vehicle salesmanship; a representative of a large department store will tell "Why we adopted the electric vehicle," F. E. Whitney of Philadelphia will talk on tires for this type of motor car, and the charging of storage batteries in unattended garages will be the subject of a talk by M. R. Berry. Other speeches will be by F. N. Carle on the merchant, the central station, and the electric truck; E. S. Callahan on co-operation between manufacturers and central stations, and Hayden Eames and Ralph Temple. A member of the Philadelphia Board of Fire Underwriters will explain electric vehicle insurance.

***

W. J. Foster will deliver a lecture on "The Essentials of the Automobile," on Tuesday evening in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Mr. Foster will give some methods of keeping down the up-keep cost.

***

The organization known as the "Mudlarks," members of which were all connected in some way with the historic automobile run from New York to Pittsburgh early in the motoring game, will hold its reunion on Thursday. After attending the world's series baseball game at the Polo Grounds in the afternoon, members will meet at the Manhattan Automobile Club, and, leaving there at 5:30, motor to Hewlett, L. I., for dinner. Among those who have already notified R. H. Johnston, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, that they will be on hand are A. L. Riker, Augustus Post, Harry Unwin, F. Ed Spooner, Louis R. Smith, Harry Sheldon, M. L. Downs, Fred Dampman, W. T. White, Charles Gillette, R. S. Drake, H. M. Davis, Harry Haynes, J. C. Wetmore, Mortimer Reeves, and Howard Reynolds.

***

The Lincoln Highway Association has just announced that President Woodrow Wilson has contributed $5 for a certificate of the Highway, and has been assigned Certificate No. 1.

***

Several things have happened in the last day or two along "Automobile Row." The new 1914 Locomobile sixes, big and little, have arrived. They show both right and left drive, rear tire holders with a metal strap and locking device, octagonal lamps, crowned fenders, provision for carrying canes and umbrellas, a swinging robe and coat rack, and a special power tire pump. The wheel bases have been lengthened to 140 and 132 inches respectively, and a new carburetor fitted. The Mercer has announced an inclosed car in addition to its usual models, the newcomer being a limousine of the small type, extremely low hung and low roofed. It is mounted on the 35 horse power chassis. The metropolitan representation of the Studebaker has been taken over by the Phelps Motor Car Corporation, of which George H. Phelps, formerly manager of the branch here, is President. The location at Columbus Circle will remain unchanged. C. O. Brandes has been appointed manager of the new export department of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. F. L. Sample has become sales manager of the Wagner Oil Company. James W. Wellington, factory manager of the Maxwell, has resigned after eight years with this company and its predecessor.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Pressure remains high over the Eastern States and the Northwest, and it is low over the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest States. This pressure distribution has resulted in showers in the Upper Lake region and the Mississippi Valley, and rains and snows in the Northwestern States. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair. A further rise in temperature is reported from the Mississippi Valley and the lake region and the Southwest, while cold weather continues general in the Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

The indications are that showers will continue Monday and Tuesday in the great central valleys and the region of the great lakes, and there will be rains Monday and Monday night over the plains States and the middle Rocky Mountain region. The weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday in the Atlantic and Gulf States. Temperatures will be lower in the upper lake region, the middle plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley, and Tuesday in the middle Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

The winds along the North Atlantic will be light to moderate, variable; middle Atlantic Coast moderate, variable, mostly north; South Atlantic Coast and East Gulf Coast, light, variable; West Gulf Coast, light to moderate, south; on the lower lakes, moderate, south; upper lakes, moderate, south, except variable on Superior.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled, probably showers Northern New Hampshire and Northern Vermont; light, variable winds.

Southern New England—Fair Monday, Tuesday cloudy; light to moderate northeast winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York—Fair south; cloudy north portion Monday; Tuesday cloudy, probably rain north portion; light, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Monday, Tuesday cloudy; light, variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Cloudy, probably local rains Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	67	58	4 P. M.	70	70
6 A. M.	64	56	6 P. M.	75	73
9 A. M.	72	64	9 P. M.	64	68
12 M.	75	70	11 P. M.	66	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
3:35—800 11th Av.; Michael Freeman..$300
5:25—2,079 2d Av.; Jacob Steinberg.Trifling
7:30—960 Tinton Av.; Daniel Cohen..Trifling
9:55—16 to 20 E. 22d St.; Sidney Schwartz. $2,500
10:30—56 Goerck St.; Joseph Nicoledi.Trifling
10:40—2,386 Jerome Av.; Denate Reccia, ...Trifling
P.M.
12:50—749 E. 222d St.; Francis Nawreski.$50
1:30—841 Hudson St.; Crane Plate Glass Co. $5
2:35—570 5th Av.; Picksley & Co....Trifling
3:55—310 E. 103d St.; unknown....Trifling
5:50—Front of 226 8th St.; David Rosenthal .....Trifling
6:10—105-109 W. 113th St.; Samuel Berman .....Trifling
6:45—119 Mercer St.; H. Fischbein & Soloman Cohen $10,000
7:00—130 Broome St.; L. Greenberg.Trifling
7:50—1,981 First Av.; Ehrenberg Bros, Unknown
8:00—357 Grand St.; Moses Laidler..Trifling
8:20—191 Hester St.; Paul Meigoli..Trifling
10:05—125th St. and 8th Av.; Fred Legtona $1,000
10:50—873 8th Av.; Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co .....Trifling

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that lubricating candles composed of paraffin and stearin, imported by H. D. Beuttal, at New York, are properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909, at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for unenumerated manufactured articles. The importer objected to the classification imposed by the Collector, and asked for free entry under Paragraph 645, which provides for paraffin. The board held that since the candles contained an appreciable percentage of a substance other than paraffin, they could not be admittd under the paragraph for paraffin.

A dispute between the Government and W. K. John & Co. relative to the classification under the act of 1909 of gelatin in sheets, was decided in favor of the importers. Duty was exacted under Paragraph 23, at the rate of 35 per cent. as gelatin. It was said that the merchandise properly should have been assessed at 25 per cent., under the provision in the same paragraph referring to gelatin suitable for the purpose of making glue.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RICHARDS' REAL HOMES.
SUNNYSIDE AVENUE GROUP
BET. HENDRIX AND BARRETT STS.
14 Harvard Brick 8-room, bath, high-class one-family houses; covered piazzas; lots 100 to 175 feet deep; southern exposure; fine lawns; large garden; hot water heat; instantaneous water heater; tile kitchen; laundry in cellar; gas, electric lights, fine plumbing, asphalt street; modern improvements; no assessments. Finest part of Arlington or Highland Park Section. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
$6,900—Mortgage $4,000, 5%.
FRANK RICHARDS, BUILDER,
JAMAICA AV. at Hendrix St., B'klyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT $25 AND $30 IN BROOKLYN

Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn; on lines of present "L" and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean; 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare. Send for booklet. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., New York. 'Phone Cortlandt 5528.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island Farm House Type

of cosey country home at Great Neck, on half acre plot. Surroundings are delightful; water is within 8 minutes' walk. Public improvements are fully installed and splendid roads for motoring abound throughout vicinity. House has nine rooms, including large dining and living rooms, with open fire-places, tiled porch, four master's bedrooms and bath. Artistic fixtures and every modern appointment. House just completed—must be sold at sacrifice. Reasonable terms. Write for full particulars. PAUL SHIELDS, 286 Fifth Av. 'Phone 1926 Madison Square.

$100 CASH, BALANCE TO SUIT.

Compelled to Sell My 6 Room House

and improvements, with 15,000 sq. ft. of rich soil, near depot, trolley, and bay; only short distance from city, fare 18c; large town, stores, schools, churches, banks, and factories. This is the healthiest section of Long Island. Will sell very cheap if bought this week. Call or write at once. H. BIEDEN, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn, one-half block from Hoyt St. Subway.

IDEAL HOME SITE

North Shore; 32 minutes out; near station and commanding extensive water views; white sandy beach for bathing; plot 100x100, with all city improvements; beautiful shade trees; price $1,500; worth double. Send for photos and further information.
THEO. S. HALL, 34 West 34th St.

MUST SELL THIS FARM.

$50 down and small monthly payments buys this property; rich soil, suitable for vegetable and poultry raising; near station, trolley, and few minutes from L. I. Sound; about one hour from Flathush Ave. Subway. Write or call. H. GARROW, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn, near Fulton St.

Big Chance to Make Money.

Several cottages can be bought with a small amount of cash down; balance like rent; only thirty minutes from city; near trolley; see these cottages before buying elsewhere. H. W., 21 Times.

COVERT PARK.

84 minutes. Electric and steam trains. Large plots and attractive, substantial houses for desirable people. Sale or rent. All improvements. Just outside city.
F. W. MEYSENBURG, 200 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

For Rent—the lightest, finest offices in the city, in the Tower, with North—South—East or West exposure.

The second floor—just above the street floor—can be leased with immediate possession. It is especially desirable for corporation purposes, such as

INSURANCE, BANKING, ADVERTISING, Etc.

Particulars on application to Rental Agent, Room 406 on premises, or phone Bryant 1000.

42nd STREET BUILDING

Attractive store with show window in the fastest-growing and most prosperous neighborhood in the city. Suitable for any sort of high-grade retail shop. New building—thoroughly modern surroundings—Subway in building. No. 34 East 42nd St. For particulars apply to Victor N. Nunes Co. at same address.

Offices and Showrooms
Central Location
Childs Building
110 West 34th Street

at Broadway. Fireproof building, exceptional service; very reasonable rents.
Willard S. Burrows Co.
110 West 34th Street.

Stores! Stores! Stores!

Madison Av. at 82d St.; new bldg., adjacent to large new apartment houses; best business location; desirable for Art, Goods, Millinery, Drugs, Stationery, Cigars, Rugs, etc. Inquire Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., Corner 86th St.

STORES

40th St., adjoining 5th Av.....$3,000-3,500
Walker St., near Broadway.....3,500
3d Av., near 14th St.....$1,600-2,400
3d Av., corner 35th St.....$1,000-1,600
3d Av., near 81st St.....1,600
3d Av., near 20th St.....900
3d Av., near 67th St.....840
1st Av., near 16th St.....600
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

6 STORY BUILDING, 44x100,

148-150 West 20th St.
In centre of retail shopping district. Will lease.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

$20 OFFICES
36 EAST 23RD STREET.
At Subway entrance; 2 elevators.
Apply to superintendent, or
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
1,133 BROADWAY.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ANNA MARIE CASSIDY, Plaintiff, against MARY SHERIDAN, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of admeasurement of dower and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of September, 1913, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 24th day of September, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth (9th) Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of West 11th (formerly Hammond) Street, between Washington and West Streets, which said lot is bounded and contained as follows, to wit:

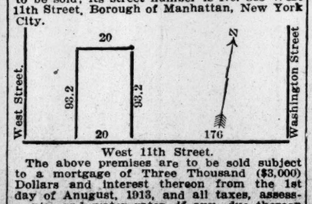
Beginng at a point in the line of West 11th Street, distant one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington and West 11th Streets, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of West 11th Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly at right angles with said line of West 11th street, ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence easterly and parallel with West 11th Street, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly at right angles with West 11th Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches, to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, October 3, 1913.
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD,
Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, Manhattan, New York City.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, attorneys for defendants Sheridan and others, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 363 West 11th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The above premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars and interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1913, and all taxes, assessments, and water rates, if any, due thereon at the time of the sale.

Dated New York, October 3, 1913.
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD,
Referee.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East Forty-Second Street
The Van Cortlandt
N. W. Cor. Park Ave. & 96th St.
Modern high class Apartments, 7, 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths; designed to meet the requirements of discriminating people. Very select location.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400

175 Second Avenue
Cor. 11th Street.
Opposite St. Mark's Church.
Delightful Apartment,
8 large rooms and bath.
Rent $900

218-220 W. 59th St.
Facing Central Park.
Exceptionally large rooms, 8 and bath. Beautiful view of the Park.
Rent $1,000

26 West 97th St.
Near Central Park West.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; all light, steam heat, &c.
$55

The Hetherington
571 Park Av., Cor. 63d St.
One of the best locations in New York. 8 sunny rooms and bath.
Elevator, hall and telephone service.
Corner Apartment $1,800

The Rockingham
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 56th St.
Easily accessible from any part of the city.
8 large rooms and bath, with ample closets.
Elevator, hall and telephone service.
Corner Apartment $1,700

The Melba
N. Cor. Central Park W. & 102d St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath.
Elevator and all conveniences.
$840 to $1,000

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS
RICHMOND HILL
27 Washington Square North
FACING THE PARK
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
6 & 7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,300

PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 WEST 9TH ST.
6 & 7 ROOMS, $960 TO $1,000
4 ROOMS (NON-HOUSEKEEPING)
$650, including Maid's Service

INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57TH ST.
Southwest Corner 7th Ave.
CENTRAL LOCATION
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,400 to $2,250
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway.

APARTMENT TO RENT
Furnished or Unfurnished
120 West 86th Street
Seven Rooms
and Three Baths.
Apply on Premises (Apartment 11-A).

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY HOME BARGAIN

PLOT ½ Acre NEAR LAKE.
PRICE $7,000. EASY TERMS
Has 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, 47 minutes from New York on D., L. & W. R. R.; 5 min. to ex. station. In the mountains, on the lakes. Refined community; all city conveniences. Best of water sports; ice-boating, etc., in Winter. House cannot be built for price at which entire property is offered. Call, send or write me for photographs.
F. G. ERISMAN,
170 Broadway. Tel. 1522 Cort.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE FUNDS.
$150,000 at 5%.
On improved Manhattan property. Nothing but conservative loans accepted. Executors, Room 1,803, 150 Nassau St. Telephone 3324 Beekman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—ULSTER County.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK to acquire real estate for and on behalf of the City of New York, under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of the City of New York.—Business Damage Commission No. 1.

To the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to the attorneys for the several claimants who have presented claims in the above-entitled matter to Business Damage Commission No. 1, and to all whom it may concern:

Gentlemen: Take notice that Frank M. Patterson, Esq., of the City of New York, heretofore appointed by orders of the Supreme Court, duly filed and entered, a Commissioner of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, having resigned as such Commissioner, the undersigned, William J. Roche and Roscoe Irwin, the remaining Commissioners appointed in and by said orders, do hereby give notice that they will apply to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof appointed, to be held at the Court House in the City of Hudson, N. Y., on the 18th day of October, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Supreme Court appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the said resignation of said Frank M. Patterson, and for such other and further relief or order in the premises as to the court may seem proper, and such application will be made pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 and Section 42 of said chapter as amended by Chapter 314 of the Laws of 1906.

The names of the claimants whose claims are still pending before this commission and undecided and their attorneys of record are as follows:

Alice V. Beesmer, Martin B. Bush, Standard Oil Co., and Charles H. Weidner, claimants appearing by Hon. A. T. Clearwater, residing at Kingston, New York;

Crispell & Davis, Marshall Winn, Atabella Teas, Mervin H. Brower, Rensselaer W. Longyear, Cora Steeger, Isaac M. Davis Est., Wm. and Mary Kane, A. Perry Loomis, Hover & Boice, Van Etten & Every, Jane De la Mater Est., and Henry Johnson, claimants appearing by Brown & Slosson, Esqs., whose office is at No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York;

Josephine Freer and Carrie B. J. and C. Du Bois, claimants appearing by J. M. & J. H. Vanderlyn, residing at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York:

Levi Elmendorf, Joseph and Kate Moylan, and John G. Eckert, claimants appearing by Brinnier & Canfield, Esqs., residing at Kingston, New York;

Z. G. Masten, claimant appearing by James Jenkins, Esq., residing at Kingston, New York.

Hon. Archibald R. Watson, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, appears for the City of New York.

WILLIAM J. ROCHE,
Office and Post Office address, Times Building, Broadway, Troy, New York;
ROSCOE IRWIN,
Office and Post Office address, No. 710 Broadway, Kingston, New York.
Commissioners of Appraisal.
Dated Kingston, N. Y., October 20th, 1913.

The Van Dyck & Severn
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Subway Station at 72d St.
Unusually attractive apartments of
6 to 11 Rooms, with 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800.
Desirable Doctor's Apartment in the Van Dyck.
The houses are modern fireproof construction; all rooms are large and light; spacious closets. Refrigeration. Solid porcelain bathtubs, with shower appliances.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MANAGER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE 3547 COLUMBUS.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
71 Broadway.

3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms
AND BATH
EXTRA MAID'S ROOM
THE OREGON
162 West 54th, Corner 7th Av.
New Fireproof Building
Rents $900 to $1,700 Per Annum
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
WESTDALE,
602 W. 139th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND SUBWAY.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $50 to $70.
BRAYMAN,
3 W. 92d St.
ADJACENT CENTRAL PARK WEST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $70 to $80.
2 ROOMS AND BATH $40.
KICK & SHARROTT,
2,608 Broadway, near 98th Street

MORRIS HALL
N. W. Cor. Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) and Amsterdam Ave.
10-story fireproof apartment house.
Absolutely Up to Date in Every Respect
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

STRATHMORE
S. E. Cor. 113th Street and Riverside Drive
Apartment of
10 LARGE ROOMS
Foyer, Pantry and
THREE BATHS
Delightful Duplex of
11 LARGE ROOMS
Most Attractive and Best Located Houses on West Side
Managed as permanent investments. Renting Agents on premises, or
HAWKES & MORRIS
Telephone 5567 John 32 Nassau Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Highest Class
Bachelor Apartments
In a modern fireproof 12-story building of the latest type, central to many transit lines and in the heart of New York's club district.
THE
Mansfield
12 West 44th St.
2 & 3 Rooms & Bath.
Complete and superior hotel service, with many features. An ideal home for Bachelors.
Inquire on premises or
E. S. Willard & Co.,
52 William St.

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th St.
Apartment of 3 rooms and bath.
Ideal for bachelor or couple.
$1,100 to $1,600.
J. E. BALL, Manager.

31 WEST 11TH ST.
Near 5th Av.
Eight story highest type fireproof elevator housekeeping Apartment, for rent October 1. Five room and bath suite at reduced rental.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th St.

Cornwall
N. W. Cor. 90th St. & B'dway
New 12 Story
Fireproof Apartments
All Southern Exposure
9 Rooms and 2 Baths
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Renting Agent on Premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

THE GOVERNOR
67 West 12th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
FIRST APARTMENT,
9 Rooms, tile bath, etc. Rent $70.
Also one 7-room. Apply to Janitor.

EXCEPTIONAL
SUITE
TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.
47 West 72nd Street.
$60 per Month.

REXMERE
328-330 West 85th Street, near Riverside.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
7 and 8 rooms.
$1,100 to $1,400

133-135 West **The Iowa** 104th St.
High class elevator apartments, seven all outside rooms, pantry, bath, maids' toilet; hall and elevator service day and night by uniformed attendants; rent $960.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE
Manchester
Broadway, 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New Fireproof
12-Story Apartments
6-7-8 Rooms
Southern Exposure
$1000-$2000
Management of Owner
Superintendent on Premises

5 Rooms & 2 Baths
All Rooms are Outside and Flooded with Sunlight.
New Fire and Sound Proof Apartment House with Every Convenience.
Rents $1200 up
Northeast Cor. West End Av. and 98th St.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 WEST 72D ST.
Renting agent on premises.
Telephone 6208 Riverside.

Concessions Now Being Made.
SONOMA
55TH ST. AND BROADWAY
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
4, 5 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

512 Fifth Ave
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

110 Riverside Drive,
N. E. Cor. 83d St.
Splendid large eight room Apartment; circular drawing room; all rooms command full river view north and south; very large chambers; two baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.
William P. Sheridan,
549 Riverside Drive. Tel. 434—Morningside.

110 Riverside Drive,
N. E. COR. 83D ST.
Splendid large eight room Apartment; circular drawing room; all rooms command full river view north and south; very large chambers; two baths.
$1,500 TO $2,000.
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Tel., 434—Morningside.

36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.
Overlooking Central Park Lake.
New 14-story, high-class, fireproof apartment house; finest location on the Park; a few remaining attractive apartments, $1,000 up.

The Van Dyck & Severn
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Subway Station at 72d St.
Unusually attractive apartments of
6 to 11 Rooms, with 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800.
Desirable Doctor's Apartment in the Van Dyck.
The houses are modern fireproof construction; all rooms are large and light; spacious closets. Refrigeration. Solid porcelain bathtubs, with shower appliances.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MANAGER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE 3547 COLUMBUS.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
71 Broadway.

THE
ADLON
THE
ALJOMOR
7th Ave. & 54th St.
Two High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses.
Suites of 3,4,5&6 Rooms & Bath
With Large Foyer and Reception Room
At Very Moderate Rental.
Every known appointment can be found in these spacious apartments.
MAID AND VALET SERVICE.
References Absolutely Indispensable.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

555 Park Ave.
SOUTHEAST CORNER 62D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
10 to 13 Rooms
3 & 4 Baths
$3,750 to $6,000
An apartment furnished by Huber & Co. open for inspection.
Pease & Elliman, Agents, 340 Madison Av. Tel., 6200—Murray Hill.

Tel., Murray Hill —6960. **Edgar A. Levy** 505 5th Av.

The Clark
1,211 Madison Av.
High Class Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rents $1,800

The Meteor
77 East 89th St.
Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rental $1,600

HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Corner Broadway and 136th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
$840 to $1,080

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

"THE WOODHULL,"
62-66 Pierrepont Street.
"THE GRAYDON,"
68-74 Montague Street.
Accessible to Manhattan and within ten minutes of Wall Street.
NEW 8-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Elevator Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every known modern improvement; beautiful tiled bathrooms, pedestal basins, shower baths and sprays; dining rooms panelled and finished in natural oak; liberal house attendance. Rents $540 to $1,080 per year. Apply on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Bargains
IN
Elevator Apartments
LOCATED ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
One 4-Room Apt., all outside rooms, former rent $40,
Reduced to $32
One 5-room Apt., all outside rooms, former rent $50,
Reduced to $35
One 5-room Apt., all outside rooms, former rent $60,
Reduced to $40
One 6-Room Apt., ground floor, near Subway station, suitable for Doctor, Dentist, Milliner, Dressmaker, etc.
LOW RENT
One 8-Room Apartment, Extraordinary large and light rooms, Former rent $100
Reduced to $60
Address Owner, A 170 Times, or 'Phone Audubon 8520.
Evenings until 9 P. M. and Sundays.

The Columbus
10-story Fireproof Apartment
AT SUBWAY
Cor. 157th St. & B'way
2 Elevators
All Night Service
Fireproof protection for the same rent as non-fireproof Apartments

3	4	5	6	7 Rooms
$47	$50	$60	$67	$83 Rents

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
3787 Broadway, near 157th St.

BRYN MAWR
420 WEST 121ST ST., corner Amsterdam Av. Near Columbia University. Fine location. Elegant 6 or 7 room suites. Every modern convenience. $60-$75 month. Concessions. Apply LOUIS SCHLECHTER, 217 W. 110th.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
2-4-6 Rooms, $540 to $840.

FINLEY MANOR
St. Nicholas Av., Edgecombe Ave., and 139th St.
Just completed. Highest Type Elevator House.
3-4 Rooms, $480 to $800.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th Street.
Rents $960 to $1,260.
Apartments of 9 to 11 rooms, (one semi-duplex,) with very large rooms and ample closets. Extra servants' room upstairs. At Hub of the City, within three minutes' easy walk of Subway and "L" stations. Especially well suited for groups of bachelors or families of adults. Apply to janitor, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, Agents, 84 William Street.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

KINGS COURT APARTMENT,
MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET.
Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.
Premises or KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

19 East 57th Street.
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$1,000 to $1,300
4 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$2,500
Doctor's office, 2 rooms & bath, ground floor..$1,100.
Elevator service, all improvements. Apply on premises or Alvah H. Tuttle, 30 Nassau St. Phone John 800.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Duff & Conger
Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.
16 East 96th St.
Corner Madison Av.
9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,600 to $1,900.
1326 Madison Ave.,
Corner 94th St.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 & $1,320.
1186 Madison Ave.,
Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms & Bath, $900 & $1,000
1242 Madison Ave.,
Corner 89th St.
7 Rooms and Bath, $840.

THE LAURA
MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE
In a refined residential section.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
219 East 17th St., between Beverley and Albemarle Roads; half block from Beverley Road station, Brighton Beach line; 25 minutes to Manhattan.
RENTS $33 TO $50.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet East of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 and $1,650.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
2 and 3 large outside rooms, with bath; modern in detail; day and night elevator attendance; vacuum cleaning, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room; special restaurant feature, with meals served in apartments.
Rents from $720 to $1,500.
507 Madison Av.
Corner 53d Street.
Superintendent always on premises.
'Phone, Plaza—6070.

THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
A high-class elevator apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.
6 beautiful large light rooms, $750 to $900

1,261 MADISON AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 90TH ST.
Lovely situation, most fashionable section of city. Beautiful, spacious apartments, splendidly arranged.
8 and 9 Rooms and Baths.
Rent, $1,800 to $2,100. Inquire Superintendent, or DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
48 to 49 East 58th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,200 to $1,550
All-night elevator, hail, 'phone serive; all improvements. Resident agent.
Broadway REMCO 94th Street

On Newsstands Today

The New York Times
ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics
Vol. 2, No. 38. (Registered, Postal Vol. XVI. No. 4.) NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1913. 10 Cents.

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Real Estate

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

A.—Will sacrifice an elegant two-family Johnson house; steam heat, hot water supply, electricity, vacuum, hardwood throughout. Owner, 741 Kelly St., near Prospect Av. Subway.

Sacrifice Price—Fine 2-family brick dwelling, Morris Av., Mount Hope section, Bronx. Bohlen, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

FINE RESIDENCE, ELMHURST.
Large, beautiful residence for all-year-round; almost acre lawn and garden; garage; near electric railroad and trolley lines; 15 minutes from residence to New York City; no subway; superior transportation all hours; healthy location; rent or sale; bargain. Apply premises, third house Claremont Terrace, or John A. Rapelye, Elmhurst, L. I., will mail particulars.

A.—Will sacrifice on convenient terms my attractive country residence on generous plot, near water; house is of old English architecture; large living room has beamed ceiling and fireplace, dining room has built-in sideboard and fireplace; 3 master's bedrooms, ample servants' quarters; 3 bathrooms; grounds terraced and landscaped; surroundings completely improved. P 2 Times.

One-family detached house, six rooms and bath, all improvements; plot 40x100; good location. Apply 16 Boyd Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

English cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, large lot overlooking golf links; hardwood trim and floors; hot water heat; thoroughly up to date; ready for occupancy Jan. 1; decorations and fixtures may be selected; part cash, balance on mortgage. Further particulars by mail from Mrs. Varian, 41 West 31st St. Phone 9861 Madison Square.

Gentlemen erecting two fine, moderate-cost houses in finest section of Westchester, convenient to transportation, will sell one to family of good standing; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; fixtures and decorations to suit; principals only. J. R. Whitehead, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2648 J.

Attractive homes and apartments for rent in charming village on the New York Central; also building plots; modern prices. Gramatan Realty and Construction Co., Gramatan Bank Building, Bronxville, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

Builder, owning fine plots in best residential section in New Rochelle, is building two very attractive cottages, one English, the other Dutch Colonial type; ready for occupancy Jan. 1; 9 rooms, 2 baths, veranda, and sleeping porches; part cash payment; balance on mortgage. W. A. Rowsoy, 20 Broad St. Phone 4334 Rector.

Moderate cash will purchase fine, new Dutch Colonial house on large plot in the finest residential park in New Rochelle; 9 rooms, 2 baths, large veranda, sleeping porch; mortgage arranged to suit. J. A. Seymore, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Craftsman Bungalow.—Transferred to Buffalo and must sell my beautiful seven-room and bath home; all improvements; large tiled porch; ingle-nook fireplace in living room; also fireplace in dining room; panelled and beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated throughout; double floors; steam heat; four large bedrooms and lots of closet room; half acre beautifully shaded plot; 600 feet elevation; fine views; 55 minutes out; five minutes from Mahwah (N. J.) station; a real home in a delightful community; at less than cost for quick sale. Write or 'phone Widdicombe, Mad. Sq.—9860. 40 West 32d St.

Westfield, N. J. Six and seven Semi-Bungalows now building on large plots, with good chicken runs; easy walk to station; one block from trolley. A beautiful little country home, with City improvements; grand location. Terms $300 cash; $20 per month thereafter. Let us mail you particulars, and free Railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

HILLSDALE HOUSES, $4,000 to $7,500, in hills, Northern New Jersey; charming, new 6 and 8-room houses, and 6-room bungalows; 2 Improvements; 4 minutes to station; 42 minutes Hudson Tube; exceptional terms; would rent to prospective buyers. HILLSDALE ESTATES, 801 Singer Building.

Handsome well built homes at Fanwood, N. J. Sold on easy monthly payments; located on large plots near railroad station. Beautiful shade trees; all City improvements. Write us for particulars, and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

FORCED TO SELL at sacrifice, business reasons, $1,200 plot 50x125 feet, high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna Station, 40 minutes to New York City; select residential neighborhood. Ferrow, Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York.

Montclair, N. J.—Large, handsome house, two baths; fine interior; best locality; also ten-room house; excellent condition; D., L. & W. handy; neighborhood select; rent or sell either house reasonably. Ralph North, 99 John St., N. Y. Tel. 985 John.

$600 buys a big plot one block from depot at Fanwood. Fine ground, high, view and all assessments paid. $10 cash, $6 monthly. 43 new houses already. Send for free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Bungalows, 6 and 7 rooms; every improvement; five minutes station and country client; magnificent view; $4,500; easy terms; would rent to intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Charming bungalow; 8 rooms; rustic porch; brick fireplace; shaded plot; $645; terms; commutation, 13 cents. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

"FACTS ABOUT NUTLEY"
for the homeseeker.
Publicity Committee, Nutley, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

English cottage overlooking Sound, with right of way to pier and beach. Most unusual bargain; built for Winter and Summer use. Nine large, beautifully decorated rooms. Price $14,000. Schools, churches near. Baugley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

65TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.—A 3-story Dwelling, suitable for business or dwelling, $1,500.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

55TH ST., near Fifth Av.
Four story Dwelling; immediate possession. Reasonable rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

For Rent.—3-story and basement dwellings; 12 rooms and bath; will decorate to suit; rent, $1,200; 80 East 90th St., Park and Madison Av.; caretaker on premises.

18 rooms, 5 baths; $3,000; 4-story, 19-foot house; B. P. extension; 127 East 55th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

WEST 70TH ST.,
near Broadway; elegant private dwelling; handsomely decorated; $1,600; immediate possession. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

78d St., 271 West.—Doctor reserving office floor will rent balance; furnished, unfurnished.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Sea Gate cottage, up-to-date and well built; will exchange for Sea Gate lots. F. M. Peacocke, 142 Lawrence St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

North Platte forest reserve, 346,000 acres land; open for settlement by lottery beginning Oct. 13 and ending Oct. 25, 1913. Drawings at North Platte, Neb. President's proclamation signed Sept. 30. Write for full information to R. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%.
R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Abundance estates money for mortgage loans, any amounts. Trustee, R 400 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

114 FULTON ST.,
NEAR NASSAU.—Very attractive store and basement, suitable for almost any retail business; immediate possession; rental $2,500. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Agts., 3,761 B'way.

DESIRABLE SITES.
WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER.
VACANT LOTS WELL LOCATED;
LARGE LOFTS—FACING EAST RIVER.
APPLY BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

THREE STORY BUILDING,
25,6x102,
at 3d AV., near 81st St.;
will lease for term of years.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

208-210 East 23d St.—Large store and basement; 12,000 square feet; has been occupied by wholesale butchers. Charles Bohlen, Agent, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

NEW STORE AND BASEMENT,
41 East 41st St.,
near Subway and in terminal zone.
Herbert A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

27th St., between Broadway and 6th Av., adjoining corner, 20-foot dwelling to lease for a long term on a net rental.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Immediate possession; second floor, 218 William St.; light, airy; steam heat; elevator service; 2,000 feet; exceptionally low rent. Thomson-Fettit Co., 253 Broadway.

15th St., 637-641 East.—Vacant lots, about 5,000 square feet each; reasonable rent.
CHAS. BOHLEN, Agent,
23d St., corner 3d Av.

Factory; loft, 85x45; excellent light all four sides; rent, $1,000 per year. Mueller, 780 Madison St., corner Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Parlor floor store, 133 East 34th St., suitable for dentist or light business. Folsom Brothers, Inc., 127 East 34th.

Private office and desk space to high-class clients. Meacham & Co., 149 Broadway.

16th St., 5 West.—Skylight studios; rent $30-$45. Tel. 3106 Chelsea.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

FURNISHED APARTMENT OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK; SEVEN ROOMS, ALL SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EXPOSURE; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN GENUINE MAHOGANY, WITH LINEN, DISHES, SILVER, ETC.; WILL SUB-LET FOR NINE OR TWELVE MONTHS. HARMAN, 106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. PHONE, 3118 MORNINGSIDE.

A.—A—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Will rent parlor, bedroom, and bath in high-class duplex apartment; fine locality; West 90's; price most reasonable. For appointment, address Duplex, P 1 Times.

Excellent opportunity for young man, American, to share a beautiful, cozy furnished apartment, every convenience; 3 minutes to Subway; piano; finest section of Washington Heights; must have best of references. Field, 590 West 172d St.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS
to sublease
for periods ranging from 4 months to a year or longer; $75 to $600 per month. For permits and full particulars apply to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

82D ST., 122 EAST.
Five rooms and bath; eighth floor; southern exposure; attractively furnished. Apply to Superintendent or Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

124th St., 510 West.—Corner apartment; all outside rooms; single or en suite; housekeeping; telephone; electricity; elevator. Webel.

Artist's studio; north light; antique furniture; bath; room optional; reference. 65 West 55th.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

For Rent—Furnished 7 rooms, bath, 2 maids' rooms. 127 West 58th.

East Side.

Furnished apartments, all sizes, prices. Morris-de Florez. 45 E. 44th. Murray H. 3596.

An elegantly furnished 7-8 room apartment. Park Av. corner. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Well furnished, for high-class tenants. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

$38; apartment, 5 large rooms and bath; up to date; plenty steam heat and hot water; hall and elevator service, night and day; phone in apartment; centrally located; near Subway, elevated cars, and crosstown cars. 315 West 113th St.

400 West 152d St., (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Very attractive apartments, large rooms, all light; seven rooms and bath, $55; eight rooms, $65; electric light, telephone, hall service. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., B'way & 156th.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

57th St., 140 West.—Apartment three light, sunny rooms, bath and kitchenette; tenth floor; southwestern exposure; maid's service and windows cleaned. Apply premises, A. B., or Superintendent.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; southeast corner 42d St. and Madison Av., and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Superintendent, 500 5th Av.

625 WEST 138TH ST.
5 extra large rooms; all modern improvements; parquet floors; $28 to $30; bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.

FOR LIVING OR LIGHT BUSINESS.
Large two-room floor; electricity; telephone; private; suitable dressmaker. 148 West 82d St.

High-class apartments, two and three rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette 128 West 18th St. (west of 6th Av.) Telephone Chelsea 6650.

Sublet.—Zenobia, 217 West 110th St., elegant 8-room apartment; rent very reasonable; concessions. Schlechter, 217 West 110th.

Doctor's or dentist's very desirable apartment; 236 West 55th, near Broadway; ground floor front; every improvement; $50.

Attractive seven-room two baths apartment, furnished or unfurnished, to sublet for one year. The Roxborough, 261 West 92d St.

Apartments of 1-2-3 rooms and bath; 26 West 42d St. and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Supt., 500 5th Av.

Beautiful unfurnished corner duplex apartment to lease. THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., New York.

7 rooms, electric light, steam, etc., $37-$42. 74 West 89th.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
133 East 34th Street.
Two rooms, bath, heat and attendance.
Rents $24 to $42.50.
Folsom Brothers, Inc., 127 East 34th.

89th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room with alcove bedroom, bathroom, and good closet space; exceptional meal service; $960 per annum.

REDUCED RENTS—APARTMENTS.
2 rooms, bath, $50; 3 rooms, bath, $60. Rent includes chamber service and heat.
177 MADISON AV.

28 EAST 55TH STREET.—Southwest cor. Madison Av., new apartments, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St.; phone John 890.

Bronx.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.
Boston Road, 1,125, (167th St.) Four and five rooms in new, modern house; all improvements; first-class residential section; elevated; surface cars; rent moderate; let the Superintendent on premises show you through.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Schools

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF SAINT MARY,
Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.
A school for girls; 19 miles from New York. Healthful location; spacious buildings. Excellent advantages in music and art. General and college preparatory courses.

MISS MIRIAM A. BYTEL, Principal.
Tutoring for boys in Grammar and High Schools, who need careful private instruction; office hours for consultation with Brown, 10 to 12 daily, at 230 West 107th, Apt. 50.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by expert; will increase your chest 3 inches; upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 6 East 40th St. Robert Schinzing.

Tutor—Experienced former university instructor; mathematics specialty. Latin and English also. Address Bagot, 83 Madison Av.

Musical.

Manhattan Conservatory of Music, 163 E. 90th St. High school for voice culture, piano, violin, mandolin, opera and dramatic art. The most rapid and brilliant progress for old or young in music in all its branches. Private lessons day or evening. Special attention given to beginners. Pianos for practice free. Telephone 4793 Lenox.

Pianos and Organs.

Chickering Upright Piano, cost $500; will sacrifice for $125. Anguera, 316 West 42d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Reliable multigraph letters, called for, delivered promptly; 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; filling in, addressing; representative submits samples; no job too large or small. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Company, 45 West 34th. Room 1,204.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000 $10; addressing, filling in; mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; delivered when promised. Telephone 1332 Cortland, William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place, Stuyvesant 1879.

I pay the highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Lost

LOST—In Gimbel's elevator, small purse containing lady's gold watch, with initials L. W. F.; money, and Gimbel's charge check. Liberal reward for return Mrs. Ralph Starrett, 105 Park Av.

LOST—Liberal reward for information concerning bay horse and top wagon, stolen Sept. 30; owner's name on wagon, H. N. Weiss. 'Phone 176 Richmond Hill, L. I.

LOST—Diamond sapphire oval brooch, between 115th and 110th Sts., on Friday, Sept. 19; reward $100. Return H. G. V., 610 West 115th, Apartment 95.

LOST.—Between Hotel Wolcott and Plaza on Friday morning, Sept. 26, 1913, a sapphire and diamond bar pin. Liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Oct. 3, between 42d and 50th Sts., open-face gold watch; on back monogram "S. L. L." Reward if returned to desk of Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—A diamond buckle, between West 81st St. and East 42d St.; reward $50. Room 740, Majestic Hotel, Central Park West and 72d St.

LOST.—Small diamond heart-shaped pin, Tuesday, between 33d and 42d Sts; liberal reward. Mrs. Fleming, 130 East 67th St.

LOST.—Surgeon's bag, instruments, 169th St. elevated station, Thursday; reward. Dr. Mulcahy, 143 West 92d St.

LOST—A diamond and lavender pearl brooch; reward. Telephone Waverly 740 J.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST, ($25 reward.)—Female Irish terrier; answers name "Peggy." No questions asked. Clancy, 721 5th Av.

LOST.—St. Bernard, part collie; two teeth out lower jaw. Liberal reward for return, 401 West 118th St.

UNWANTED DOGS and CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND Society appeals for additional subscriptions. By its chaplains, seamen's hotels, loan libraries, hospital visitors, aid to shipwrecked and destitute seamen and protection from the glimps who prey upon the sailor, the society has firmly established itself after eight-five years as the seaman's friend. Subscriptions will be received at 507 West Street.
JOHN B. CALVERT, D. D., President.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHILD LABOR Welfare League, which seeks to obtain the happiness of children by improving the conditions of their home life and schools, by enforcement of beneficial laws and abolishing of child labor, asks for additional funds to carry on its activities. The Treasurer is Bernard G. Barton, 92 Liberty Street, New York. EVA R. INGERSOLL BROWN, President.

THE NORTHFIELD SCHOOLS, EAST Northfield, Mass., founded by the late D. L. Moody, to help young men and women students compelled to work for a living, is in need of funds. It is necessary to raise $100,000 for current expenses. Subscriptions of $1.00 and upward will be gratefully received at the schools by W. R. MOODY.

THE LUTHER BURBANK SOCIETY, Santa Rosa, Cal., desires honorary members. No expenditure of any kind is involved. Mr. Burbank's writings are sent to members without cost. The society was established to assist in making known Luther Burbank's systems of agriculture and horticulture.
ROBERT JOHN, Secretary.

Business Opportunities.

Young lawyer of character and the means desiring to invest $5,000 in the fees in certain big litigation already favorably decided by lower court and soon to be in United States Supreme Court may do an very attractive terms; affirmance confidently expected by best lawyers in the country; opportunity to make reputation and big returns on investment, besides laying foundation for future business of a highly desirable character in the City of New York; no possible chance to be misinformed; satisfactory references given and required, as the first definite acceptance of my proposition will be closed with. Arrange for interview Oct. 7 or 8 by addressing Proposition, 2 Times.

Corporation engaged in developing street railroad, water works, town site, and power & electric light & and gas companies, in one of the richest valleys in Central New York, offers profitable participation to lawyer, banker, engineer or other responsible persons who can assist by furnishing capital for preliminary expenses. Money well secured. References required. Address X 243 Times.

Man with good references and moderate capital can make profitable connection with real estate firm; money secured by mortgage; firm will have monopoly of real estate development in growing suburb of splendid manufacturing city; references required. Address X 232 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for man with ability and moderate capital to engage in profitable real estate operations in one of the best manufacturing cities in Central New York. Address X 229 Times.

Moving picture theatres, 300 seats and upward; legitimate proposition; investigation granted. Inquire Pitzer & Smith, 52 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway., cor. 42d St.

DOWNTOWN liquor store and cafe for sale; lease expires May 1, 1918; average daily receipts about $125; principals only. Apply 2 Rector St., Room 1,536, New York.

Manufacturer of lighting fixtures wants partner to invest $3,000-$5,000, to increase plant. F. R., Times Brooklyn.

Business Notices.

Fawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver,
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Platinum.
Estates appraised and purchased.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av.,
between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7190 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 131 West 31st.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Tel.5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. Franklin.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Desks, partitions, files, vertical card, telephone booths, wardrobes, tables, chairs, business furniture; new; slightly used. Finn Bros., 338 Broadway.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, safes, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak, and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used desks, office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Mimeographs, carpets, partitions. 102 Worth.

Pearl necklace, consisting 170 Oriental pearls; cost $1,000 in London; lady obliged sell; $350, quick sale; write first instance. Address E 5 Times.

Sacrifice.—All household furnishings, beds, sanitary couches, Davenport, carpets, good condition. Call between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M., 261 W. 71st St.

160 Typewriters, VISIBLE and other standard makes, costing $100 each new, now being retailed $5 and up. Store, 427 Broadway, near Canal.

EIGHTY TYPEWRITERS,
Costing $100 each new, gow $5 and up; selling out store. 393 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine Oriental rug, 12x15. Apt. 55, 1 West 81st St., after 4 o'clock.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

63D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large corner second-floor rooms; elevator; good table.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptional large room and good board; private house.

A.—MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

7TH AV., 2,053, (122d.)—Attractive rooms, hot water, steam, phone; home cooking.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; unexcelled board; telephone.

89TH ST., 40-58 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class table board; references exchanged.

44TH, 238-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny room; private bath; excellent table; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; first-class table; refegences.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent cooking; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; phone; near Subway.

70TH, 182 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; references.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Accommodations for gentlemen in American family; refined, homelike.

72D, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive accommodations; large, small, medium rooms; private baths.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large second floor front room, private bath; French cuisine; telephone; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; table guests accommodated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms; southern exposure; private bath; electricity, steam, private telephones.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; large, small, sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; REASONABLE; REFERENCES.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Desirable rooms; one with private bath; references. Schuyler 7597.

78TH ST., 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room, with excellent board; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Light, attractive front room for couple; also hall room.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public baths.

79TH ST., 122 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished, sunny rooms; electricity; superior cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large room; generous table; electricity, telephone; references.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, light front room; also two smaller rooms; will rent back parlor with private bath and use of handsomely furnished drawing room; excellent home cooking; best service; all conveniences; private house; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private bath; "L," Subway; extremely moderate; board optional. 3698 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 120, WEST.—Attractive double rooms; excellent home table; table guests.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Cozy, neatly furnished; suitable gentleman; moderate; refined family. "L."

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; electricity; table. Schuyler—8897.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome second floor front; private bath optional; reasonable.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story front room; private bath; excellent board.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent table.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed rooms, baths; single rooms; meals; private house.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful room, 2d floor; electric light; excellent table; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; electricity, steam heat; table specialty.

90TH, 16 WEST.—First floor room; gentlemen, adults; high class house. Hellman.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Neatly furnished large second floor rooms; private baths; all conveniences; refined family; Subway; telephone; references.

92D, 54 WEST, (new management.)—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; two, $16 up; parlor dining; table guests.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated house; Park street; Sub., L.

93D, 117 WEST.—Sunny, large, small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable.

103D ST., (corner West End, 879; near Riverside Drive, Subway.)—Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite connecting, baths, or single; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway. Riverside 672.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large front southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated; large front rooms; beautiful view; exceptional table.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large and medium corner rooms, handsomely furnished; Morningside Heights; high-class restaurant; moderate; reference; Apartment 5.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, $3-$3.50; dining room; references. Apt. 64.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; reference.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 7217.

326 WEST END AV.
ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES WITH BATH.
NEWLY DECORATED.
SUPERIOR TABLE.

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4 months for $5 and upward.
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Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

HOTEL EARLE,
Waverley Place, 103.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; $15 to $20 per week, including meals.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—SINGLE WOMAN DESIRES COUPLE TO SHARE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT; LARGE, SUNNY ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; NOT CHEAP, BUT SUPERIOR. MRS. PALMER. PHONE 9281 RIVER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867, (157th St. Subway Station.)—Attractive house; overlooking Hudson; large room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen, couple; steam; electricity; roof garden; references.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

Superior accommodations for gentlemen; steam heat; all modern conveniences; five minutes from Subway. 570 S. B'way, Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Subway; appreciative business men; quiet home; private baths; telephone.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Bedroom, sitting room, for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room, bath connecting; private house.

53TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath; phone; references.

91ST, 160 EAST.—Trained nurse will share pleasant apartment with nurse. Willhurst.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large and small rooms; phone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, front room; three windows; electricity; adjoining bath.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, elegant furnished room, for gentleman only. John Lucey.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms for gentlemen; conveniences; electricity, telephone; references.

14TH ST., 218 WEST.—Front parlor; single rooms; shower bath, telephone, electricity; reference.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4320 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

49TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also other rooms.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also attractive small room.

53D, 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; parlor, bedroom, bath; suitable two persons; every convenience; private house.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite and bedroom in physician's house. Telephone Plaza 442.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites; single, double rooms; furnished or unfurnished; $20 to $75 monthly; excellent location.

58TH, 128 W.—One medium-sized room; all conveniences.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointment; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms or floor; high-class private house.

69TH, 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room in private dwelling; telephone connection.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, bath, electricity; suitable for two or three gentlemen.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Neatly furnished rooms; first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; also medium; conveniences; reference.

70TH ST., 188 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished double and single rooms; electric light.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; references required. Call mornings, G. S. H., 305 West 97th St.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms suitable one or two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Physician's office; light back parlor, with extension reception rooms.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms; southern exposure; also connecting rooms.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; also single rooms; select neighborhood.

77TH ST., 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references. Dutton.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Medium rooms; also smaller; bath; southern exposure; private house.

78TH ST., 115 WEST.—A private family will take one or two gentlemen as only roomers; beautiful rooms, private bath.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny, large and single rooms. Bath each floor. Gentlemen.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite; also southern exposed single rooms.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; every convenience.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful front room; running water; Subway; small room; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; superior accommodations; all modern conveniences; quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 207 WEST.—Nicely furnished room to let to two gentlemen or business ladies; first floor, east.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Homelike rooms; gratify every way. in appearance, comfort and price.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Comfortably furnished light rooms; lavatories; electricity; elevator; telephone. Haskins.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Desirable large room, with bath; second floor; private house.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished southern room, suitable two; private house; references.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; private house; reasonable; telephone; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private house; "L," Subway; telephone.

86TH, (587 WEST END AV.)—Attractive, large, small rooms; Subway, "L"; references.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-floor room, with private bath; neighborhood; near Riverside Drive, Subway, and elevated; also smaller rooms.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—

GERMANS CELEBRATE THE DEUTSCHER TAG

United Societies Gather in Terrace Garden to See Hauptmann's "Festspiel 1813."

KINDER IN CHORAL NUMBERS

Germanic Influence in Art, Literature, Commerce, and Science Lauded by Henry Weissmann.

Deutscher Tag, or German Day, was observed yesterday at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, by 115 organizations included in the United German Societies of Greater New York. Delegates from Teutonic societies throughout the State were present, and the programme of songs and speeches was divided into parts for the afternoon and evening. The most interesting feature was the production of scenes from "Festspiel 1813," the historical drama by Gerhart Hauptmann, which was proscribed by the imperial censors in Germany because of its teachings of radicalism and democracy.

The observance of Deutscher Tag was established twelve years ago through the efforts of the United German Societies of the United States. In New York City it has been celebrated on the first Sunday of October, and a part of its observance has always been a memorial of the battle of Leipsic, known in German history as the "battle of the nations," which was fought on Oct. 18, 1813. This year being the centennial of the battle, especial attention was paid to this feature of the celebration.

The afternoon programme opened with the "Militair-Marsch" of Schubert and the "Fest-Ouverture" of Leutner by an orchestra of forty pieces under the leadership of Edmund Tiersch. Albert P. Mann delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. President Alphonse G. Koelble congratulated the organization upon its growth and prosperity, and was especially enthusiastic about the victory which the united German societies won in their efforts to have the State of New York acquire and preserve as a historic memorial the home of Gen. Herkimer, the German patriot of the Revolutionary war. The Gen. Herkimer homestead is in Herkimer County, near Little Falls, N. Y.

Choral numbers were sung by the pupils of the schools of the New York Turn-Vereins under the direction of Theodor Stefani, and by the various German singing societies of the city. A feature of the afternoon was the presentation of gold medals to sixty pupils of the German schools in this city for proficiency in the study of the German language and literature. A series of tableaux and living pictures presenting scenes of the period of 1813 were presented by members of the various Soldatenbundes and the Verbandes Deutsche Kameradschaft, all of the parts being portrayed by veterans of the Franco-Prussian war.

The "Festspiel 1813" closed the afternoon programme, and was repeated again in the evening. The cast included members of the German Players Company and amateurs from various German dramatic societies, and the number of characters exceeded 150. The costumes were historically accurate, and the performance was an artistic one.

The evening programme consisted of selections by the Maennerchor Kreutzer Quartet Club, the Woodstock Turnverein, Die Frauenchoere, and the New York Maennerchor and exhibition drills by the New York Turnverein.

The address of the evening was made by Henry Weissmann, President of the Brooklyn branch of the Nationalbund Zweigverein, who recited the events leading up to the battle of Leipsic, the effect of that battle upon German national thought and the succeeding consolidation of the German States and principalities, which were welded into a real empire by the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. Mr. Weissmann lauded the world influence of the Teutonic race to-day in art, literature, and commerce, and especially the supremacy of Germanic thought in philosophy and science.

DEATH HALTED THE CURTAIN.

Struck Down Man at the Windlass as Its Symbol Strode the Stage.

While the audience filed slowly out of Terrace Garden late yesterday afternoon after seeing the curtain fall on a desolate battlefield where the figure of Death stalked among stricken warriors, an old man lay dead in the fly gallery just above the stage. The man was Jacob Helvig, a scene shifter employed at the Terrace Garden for many years, and death had come upon him as the audience watched its grim symbol in the tableau on the stage below in a scene from Hauptmann's "Festspiel, 1813," staged for the entertainment of the United German Societies of New York, who were celebrating German Day.

Helvig was in the fly, and he was instructed to drop the curtain on the scene just as the figure of Death entered on the battlefield. The pantomime went along without a hitch until the symbolic figure came on the scene and the signal was given to Helvig to drop the curtain. The curtain did not come down. The signal was repeated, and still there was no response.

Louis Helvig, a son of Jacob, and also a stage employe, ran up the ladder leading to the fly gallery. Seated at the windlass which controls the curtain was his father, dead. Louis slowly turned the windlass and let the curtain fall, and the audience left in ignorance of the real tragedy behind the scenes.

"USE A DIKE TO DAM CRIME."

That Is Spellbinder's Argument for Re-electing County Judge.

Although County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn because of professional ethics is not making any speeches himself in his campaign for re-election, a stirring appeal to the electorate of the borough in support of his candidacy is being made by an eloquent young spellbinder. Striking an impressive attitude, this youth addresses the voters as follows:

"Gentlemen, a dike is a wall used in Holland to keep the threatening wave from deluging the land. Here in Brooklyn we also have a threatening wave—a wave of crime. What are we going to do about it? I will tell you. We will stand behind our Dike, and dam the wave of crime."

SOCIAL WORKERS AT HOME.

Spend Their First Sunday Here in New Gramercy Park Quarters.

Nineteen young women, none much above twenty years of age, and coming from every part of the country, spent their first Sunday yesterday in the new Home for Social Workers in Gramercy Park, attached to the New York City Mission Society. Several of them are Smith, Northwestern and other college graduates, here to study social uplift work among the poor. The whole number in residence and taking lessons in the school is fifty, and their work is among the poor of New York's east side.

The new Home just opened was the gift of Mrs. John S. Kennedy and cost $200,000. It is seven stories in height, modern and fireproof, and contains seventy bedrooms, training school-rooms, and in particular ample reception rooms which are to be used to help the social life of east side girls and bring them into contact with west side women, to the advantage of both. An orchestra has been organized to help the social side of these gatherings. There is a roof garden for Summer, but the social east side work is to start at once for its Fall and Winter seasons.

This City Mission Society is most largely supported by Presbyterians, but it is officially allied to no one religious body. Among women in its auxiliary are Mrs. Herman O. Armour, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Elizabeth Billings, Mrs. W. D. Barbour, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. Dewitt C. Blair, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss.

WORK FOR CHURCH AT HOME

More Important Than Missions, Says the Rev. Mr. Grant.

On the eve of the Episcopal Convention in this city the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant in his sermon at Ascension Church yesterday morning raised the question as to what the convention might do, and expressed the hope that the pressing problems would not be tabled. He urged that, good and important as were the admirably organized missionary works, there was even more important work at the very doors of the Church in America, and in his plea against the reactionary he argued against the proposal to forbid the remarriage of divorced persons.

"The Episcopal Church," he said, "is turning away from the question that are of the greatest importance right in our homes; the Church is neglecting these to transfer thought to distant lands. Shall we continue to do this?"

As to the divorce proposal, he said:

"This would be reactionary. Those who suggest it fail to realize that three-quarters of the divorces are at the demand of women. Those advocating that divorced couples should not remarry in the Church fail to realize that the divorce question is but a part of the great feminist movement.

"We must be democratic," he said, "and throw away our aristocratic dogma. Unless we do all this our Church will be an archaic institution, it to be laid away in a box, instead of a great, pulsating institution regarding and fulfilling modern needs, even at the expense of creeds written years and years ago fitted for their time but now obsolete and of no value in this modern, progressing world."

BONDSMEN MUST PAY.

Cropsey Finds That Too Many Have Been Getting Off.

Having found by a search of the records in his office that for years bondsmen in criminal cases have been dodging their obligations to the State, District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn has determined to compel sureties to pay up when their principals skip to parts unknown, and it is expected that his activities in this direction will make bail-jumping less common in Kings County. Mr. Cropsey has discovered that in many cases bonds have been reduced or remitted, and that judgments against bondsmen have frequently been returned unsatisfied. He is determined that sureties shall hereafter be held strictly to account for failure to keep close watch on their principals.

One bond case in which Mr. Cropsey has obtained a confirmation of judgment by the Appellate Division, is that of a man convicted of arson in the first degree. This man obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt and was released in $15,000 bail. He had received a sentence of fifteen years in Sing Sing. Apparently he kept a sharp watch on the Appellate Division, for, although a detective was sent to his place of business to re-arrest him as soon as that court had confirmed his conviction, the man was not to be found. The District Attorney then proceeded to compel the sureties to pay to the State the entire amount of the $15,000.

ACQUIT JERSEY PASTOR.

Ferraday Found Not Guilty of Charges Involving a Young Girl.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Rev. Harry Ferraday, deposed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Broadway, Warren County, was acquitted to-day after a hearing behind closed doors in the First Methodist Episcopal Church here of improper conduct toward Bertha Van Sickle, 15 years old, a pupil in his Sunday school.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Cole, Superintendent of the Paterson Methodist Episcopal District, was in charge of the hearing and was assisted by the Phillipsburg Quarterly Conference. The jurors were members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Phillipsburg. Oscar Jeffres of Washington represented the Broadway Church. Many witnesses were heard, and the pastor denied the charge. He admitted dancing at Ellis Park and smoking. It is possible he will be transferred to another pastorate in the Paterson district.

BRIDE MAY STAY IN JAIL.

Girl Who Threatened Mother-In-Law Can't Give $50 Bail.

The sequel to the clandestine marriage of eighteen-year-old Irving Hyman, a Stuyvesant High School boy, to a young salesgirl, which took place some two weeks ago, was acted out in Essex Market Court yesterday, when the boy's mother had the bride, Etta Hyman, arrested on a charge of writing her threatening letters.

This the girl admitted between sobs but insisted that her mother-in-law had stolen her young husband away from her, and explained that she simply could not live on the $6 a week she earned.

Magistrate Breen held her in $50 for trial in Special Sessions, and she said she had no idea where she would get the bail. The young husband is with his mother, Mrs. Annetta Hyman, at 254 East Fourth Street.

ST. ANDREW MEN ASSEMBLED

Bishop Greer Tells Them Their Society Strikes a Human Chord.

A mass meeting that ended the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, presided, and the speakers were the Rev. Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, and the Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky.

A mixed choir of 150 voices from the different churches, under the leadership of A. M. Smith, choirmaster of Calvary Church, provided a special programme of singing and music. Yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock the delegates attended communion at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Bishop Greer, referring to this, said it was the largest and most inspiring communion service he had ever seen.

Bishop Greer characterized the Brotherhood of St. Andrew as representative of the men of the country who strike the human chord, sound the human note, and live the human life in their Christian work within the Church.

Dr. Mott spoke of "Man's Need of the Church." "The facts of this convention," said he, "show that we are living in an age when we need the Church more than ever before. We need to impress upon young men within the Church and outside of what comes to them through the Church of Christ. In some of our colleges the students are starving from lack of spiritual inspiration. In Europe we have the racial problem, where races are being pushed upon each other. In that respect the danger to the peace of the world was never so great as to-day, and it is a problem which only the Church may solve. Military alliances and peace congresses will not do it. You must change the minds, hearts, and dispositions of men if we are to have a peace brotherhood."

Bishop Woodcock spoke of the "Church's Claim on the Man," in which he said the Church demanded his entire loyalty. A millionaire should not be rated for what his money represents, but what he contributes to the good of his community. Describing an employer in his own parish who compelled his men to work in a factory on Sunday, depriving them both of needed rest and religious duty, though the employer went to communion, he added:

"It is that kind of a hypocrite who has kept scores of workingmen from the Church and from the better life to which they are entitled."

THIS CHURCH IS ON WHEELS.

St. Peter's Chapel Car Carries the Gospel to Churchless People.

The chapel car St. Peter, the second missionary church on wheels to be built and sent out by the Catholic Church Extension Society of Chicago, was opened to the New York public for the first time yesterday at the Harlem River station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 133d Street and Willis Avenue. It will be kept open there for visitors in the day time until next Thursday evening. All day yesterday an almost unbroken line of people passed through the car, examining its construction and admiring its evident utility.

St. Peter's Chapel is in truth a completely equipped church and rectory on wheels. It is an exceptionally long car, 84 feet from end to end, and is built of steel with a copper roof. Inside is, first, the chapel proper. This is 45 feet long, with accommodations for 74 persons sitting and 30 more standing. At one end is the sanctuary in which is a neat altar and permanent confession, separated from the nave by a handsome communion rail and three-arched rood screen. The stations of the cross are built in and form part of the chapel's interior decoration, and a specially constructed organ is near the entrance.

One-third of the space in the car is subdivided into living quarters for the "crew," which consists of the Rev. William D. O'Brien, chaplain; George C. Hennessey, sacristan and organist, and a steward. The rooms in this "rectory" are a study and dining room, library, office, lavatory, kitchen, and separate sleeping apartments. All are well furnished and amply large. The lines throughout the interior of the car are Gothic, and the finishings are in Cuban mahogany.

Father O'Brien, the chaplain of the car, talked interestingly yesterday of the work and purpose of the rolling chapel.

"For the past year," he said, "we have been in the missionary diocese of Boise, Idaho. We have visited from thirty to forty remote districts where settlers have no access to a church of any kind. We generally spend from three or four days to a week in a place and hold daily services, masses, confessions, and lectures on religion during our stay. Our work is to take the church to the people who cannot come to the church."

Father O'Brien was asked if services would be held in the chapel while in New York.

"No," he answered smiling, "we just came here to show you New York pagans what we are trying to do for missions."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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The University Club is the new idea in Derby Style. Fits just like a soft hat, far down on the head snugly and comfortably. The brim droops down instead of up, and the whole effect is one of stylish individuality. See the University Club to-day. They're $2 at Truly Warner's 12 Greater New York Stores.

GOOD intentions are easy to find among the friends whom you have been considering for appointment as trustee. But which of them can furnish a service like ours—responsible, disinterested, expert and certain? Our long experience in managing estates is supported by $9,500,000 capital and surplus.

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THIRD CAPACITY MONTH
THE FAMILY CUPBOARD
By OWEN DAVIS.
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. WED. MAT. BEST SEATS $1.50.
Extra Matinee Columbus Day, Mon., Oct. 13
Make Your Seat Reservations Early for Election Day and Thanksgiving

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Mackinaw and Sport Coats—An attractive assortment including Boucles, Scotch and English Mixtures and Checks, Jacquard Chinchilla, etc. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 34, 36 and 38.

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Walking Coats—Wool Plush, Zibelin, Duvetyn, Wool Brocades, Velvet Cords, Matelasses, Brocaded Velvets—$22.50, 25.00, 29.50 to 65.00.

Traveling & Auto Coats—Scotch Tweeds, English Mixtures, Wool Plush, Chinchillas, Polo Cloth—$16.50, 22.50, 28.00 to 48.00.

Evening Coats—Chiffon Velvets, Brocaded Silks, Broadcloths, Plush, Chiffon and Velvet Brocade, Charmeuse, trimmed with Mink, Mole, Skunk, Raccoon, Civet and Moufflon Furs—$45.00, 49.50, 55.00 to 98.00.

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Guests will find the main dining room a cool place for dancing. Music is furnished by the famous Hungarian Orchestra.

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Just finished; elegant dining room on 12th floor; MEALS FOR TRANSIENTS. Breakfast and lunch, 50c. each; dinner, $1. Also well adapted for dinner parties.
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A modern, high class, most centrally located Family Apartment Hotel, now ready for reception of guests.
Suites of one, two, three and four rooms, with private bath, rented, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
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Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE.

Within one block of Ten Theatres.
SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up.
ROOM AND BATH, (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up.
RESTAURANT
Table d'hote Lunch 50c.
Table d'hote Dinner 75c.
A la CARTE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evs. at 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 13 at 2:15. JOHN DREW in J. M. BARRIE'S PLAY THE WILL and C. HADDON CHAMBERS' Comedy The Tyranny of Tears

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 13. WM. Collier in Richard Harding Davis' new farce WHO'S WHO?
"'Tis a Joyous Night."—Shakespeare. "'Tis a Bonny Bra' Play."—Sir Walter Scott.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thurs., Sat. & Oct. 13. GRACE GEORGE in J. M. Barrie's Stirring Play, HALF AN HOUR Preceded by Stanley Houghton's 3-act comedy, THE YOUNGER GENERATION

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 13 at 2. "Brilliant—Melody, Comedy, Dance." Eve. Sun. DONALD BRIAN in the N. Y. and London Triumph Musical THE MARRIAGE MARKET

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. & Oct. 13. "Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT
SPEC'L COLUMBUS DAY MAT. NEXT MON.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 13, 2:25. THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER.

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. & Oct. 13. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams Season's Best Musical Comedy, The Doll Girl

New Amsterdam West 42 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's masterpiece SWEETHEARTS

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone Col. 85. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. Sat. & Next Mon. LONGFELLOW'S EVANGELINE WITH EDNA GOODRICH

LIBERTY West 42d St. NEXT MON. NIGHT Seats Next Thurs. HER LITTLE HIGHNESS A New Music Play with MIZZI HAJOS.

Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Most Novel Play in Years. SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE Mat. Columbus Day, Oct. 13.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Next Mon. ANOTHER COHAN HARRIS HIT NEARLY MARRIED with Bruce McRAE.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Pop. Mat. Wed. Ext. Mat. Columbus Day, Oct. 13 POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Grand 23 St. & 8 Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. Rob't Hilliard, "The Argyle Case."

BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. & Columbus Day, 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Columbus Day, 2:30. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'way at 28th St. Mat. 25c. Evs. 25c, $1. CLIFTON CRAWFORD | WILLIE RITCHIE. Willa Holt Wakefield, Yvette, Frances Stevens & Co., Chadwick Trio, others.

23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE & PHOTO PLAYS, 11 TO 11. A GREAT SHOW, 4 TIMES DAILY FROM 11 TO 11. 12 BIG ACTS.

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JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 to 1 Best of Shows Miss Sawyer & Mr. Sebastian, Betty Martin, Marvelous Millers, Elsa Ward, 30 others.

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Hammerstein's. Dly. Mt. 25c. to 75c. Ev. 25-$1.50. MLLE. FATIMA (Turkish Harem Dancer.) Elizabeth Murray, the 4 Fords, 14 other acts.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. MUSEE Late Mayor Gaynor. Concerts Aft. & Eve.

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Famously known for best Chinese Food
Always open a la carte service
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6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN 50TH ST. AND B'WAY. Evs. 8:10
Matinee To-morrow, $1.00. 2D EDITION.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913
With ANNE DANCREY. Extra Mat. Columbus Day

48th ST. THEATRE. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. TO-DAY Beginning By GEORGE BROADHURST and ABRAHAM S. SCHOMER.

39TH ST. THEA. Beg's TO-M'W NIGHT AT BAY By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL in HAMLET (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT.) Also 8, 14, 16; Sat. Mats. 11th & 18th. "MICE & MEN." Oct. 7, 13, 15. "LIGHT THAT FAILED," Oct. 9, 10, 11, 17, 18.

COMEDY 41st St. E. of B'way. Evs, 8:30. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow, 2:30. BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE Extra Mat. Oct. 13. JOHN BARRYMORE & MARY YOUNG

LYRIC Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 13. 1ST BALC., $1.00; 2D BALC., 50c. HER OWN MONEY By MARK SWAN

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE FOR THREE WEEKS
Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2 sharp. E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE To-night, Tues. & Wed Evgs., "Merchant of Venice." Wed. Mat., "If I Were King." Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., "Macbeth." Prices, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

CASINO Evgs. 8:10. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Mon., Oct. 13. DE WOLF HOPPER MISS CAPRICE (Lieber Augustin) With George MacFarlane.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Wed., Sat. & Oct. 13, at 2:30. THE LURE Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS OPENS THURS. OCT. 9
5 One-Act plays: "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "Felice," "En Deshabille," "A Pair of White Gloves."

LEW FIELDS' JOSEPH SANTLEY in 44th Street MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. When Dreams Come True Last Week

WEST END Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. What Happened to Mary with Olive Wyndham

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 25c. SAM BERNARD In 'All for the Ladies'

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. This Week's Wed. Mat. (pop prices). Sold-outs. Special Mat., Columbus Day, Mon., Oct. 13. WITHIN THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONG ACRE 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Popular Mat. Wed., 50c. to $1.50. HAS NO RIVAL AS A MUSICAL HIT. ADELE EXTRA MAT. NEXT MON.

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57 St., 3d Av. Tel. Pl. 812. & Grete v. Marshof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., Brook Av. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c. YEARS OF DISCRETION

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. "Manna Falls for Moses" with Harry First, Florence Hadley & Co., "The Auto Bandit," oths.

COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. EDDIE FOY & 7 Little Foys, JACK WILSON & Co., Bettye Calish, "The Switchboard," &c

ALHAMBRA Daily Mats. 25c. VALESKA SURATT & Co., Dooley & Sales, Edmond Hayes & Co., and 8 others.

HARLEM 125 St., nr. 7 Av. STOCK CO. in "THE CONFESSION." OPERA HOUSE. Daily Mats. 10-25c. Evs. 15-50c.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. DAILY MATINEE 25c-50c-75c. Evs. 25c to $1.00.
OLGA NETHERSOLE 3d Act of "SAPHO."
MAURICE & FLORENCE WALTON, Walter Lawrence & Frances Cameron, Belle Story, Tate's Motoring, Bert Melrose, Charles Olcott, The Gougets, Lynch & Zeller, others.

AEOLIAN CONCERT HALL
Saturday Afternoon, October 18, at 2:30
PADEREWSKI
SPECIAL AND ONLY RECITAL AT AEOLIAN HALL
Tickets now on sale at Box Office (W. 48d St.) Steinway Piano Used.

Wallack's B'way & 30th. TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. Seats Res'd: Orch., 50c.; Balc., 25c.; Gal., 15c. PHOTO-PLAY based on the famous novel Last Days of Pompeii

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2. Nights at 8. To-night "Tales of Hoffmann" in English. Balance Week, "Lohengrin" in English. POPULAR CONCERT Every Sunday Night.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day. THE LIBERTY GIRLS. Baseball Returns Read from Stage.

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. FOLLIES OF M Matinee To-day—Burlesque. | THE DAY.

ACADEMY 14 St. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c. "MONTE CRISTO."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Pop. Prices. Daily Mats. EVELYN NESBIT THAW
NEXT SUNDAY CONCERTS—Mat. & Eve. Next Wk—The Honeymoon Express & Al. Jolson

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THE BEST BASEBALL PICTURES

IN the old days we used to hear about baseball "nines." If a team had a substitute or two the insurance against mishap was adjudged complete. But that was a long time ago. While there are still, and always will be, only nine players in the game at once, the word team has come to mean a big squad of experts, each a top-notcher and ready to leap into fame at an auspicious moment in the championship finish.

Forty-eight players form the combined Giant and Athletic squads for the world's series that begins to-morrow. No man can tell which one of them will head the honor list before the week ends. He may be a star who has shone already in many a crucial test. He may be a boy recruit, winning his real laurels for the first time. Only one thing is sure: All of the forty-eight are aching for the chance to show the best skill and the steadiest nerves they have in stock.

The baseball-loving public, which is nearly all of the public, is vastly interested in the forty-eight. This week it is more concerned over them than over any other man or men in America. If Mathewson or Bender should crack a finger, the fact would raise a wail from Canada to Mexico. Should Home-run Baker's or Charley Herzog's arm go lame, the Rio Grande would barely border the echo of sympathy.

In recognition of the interest in the world's series—an annual interest hardly equaled in extent by that of any event except a general election or some national calamity—The New York Times has arranged to issue FREE to all its readers next Sunday the most attractive and comprehensive PICTORIAL BASEBALL SECTION ever published. Besides containing the best pictures and biographical sketches of to-day's champion players, this special number will include a unique series of illustrations tracing the history of baseball, as well as concise reviews of big events on the diamond and mementoes of past stars in the game. It will be a handy magazine, worth keeping, for every follower of the sport.

The edition should be ordered in advance. THE SUNDAY TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT, and the number with the baseball pictures is sure to be sold out even earlier than usual.

THE NEW YORK TIMES NEXT SUNDAY